REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

75

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,945.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1874.

HE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* r the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs 60
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In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
nnum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable me special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "ASIA," 1,765 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Grey, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 23rd July 1874, at 4 P.M.

	July 1874.		August 1874.
Leaves BOMBAY	23	Leaves Madras	7
,, Carwar	25	,, Coconada	9
,, Narrakal	29	,, Vizagapatam	10
,, Allepy	29	,, Bimlipatam	10
,, Tuticorin	31	,, Gopaulpore	11
,, Colombo ... August	1	,, False Point	12
,, Galle	2	Arrives at CALCUTTA	14
,, Negapatam	5		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1874, to the end of August excepting at Carwar, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports on the Malabar Coast. The Steamers will however call at these ports weather permitting. Passengers can almost always be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, and at Alleppey.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN-GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s. s. CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 29th July, 1874, at 2 P.M.

	July 1874.		August 1874.
Leave BOMBAY	29	Leave BUSREH	17
,, Kurrachee ... Aug.	2	,, Fao	17
,, Guadur	3	,, Mahomerah	17
,, Muscat	5	,, Bushire	19
,, Bunder Abbas	7	,, Bahrein	19
,, Linga	9	,, Linga	23
,, Bushire	11	,, Bunder Abbas	25
,, Koweit	11	,, Muscat	27
,, Fao	13	,, Guadur	29
,, Mahomerah	13	,, Kurrachee ... Sept.	1
BUSREH	14	Arrive BOMBAY	4

No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

RACHEE.
INDIA
COMPANY (Li-
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the weekly service
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Kurrachee every
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on SATURDAY, the
H.P., Commander R.
ESDAY, the 29th July
142 H.P., Comman-
DAY, the 1st August
y of sailing.
& Co., Agents.

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essrs. R. RUBAT-
MERS LEAVE
BOMBAY
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ss. 3rd Class.
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COLONIES.
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SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 24th July, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s s. s. MOOLTAN, (2,257 Tons, and 450 H.P.) Captain A. Symons, will leave for Suez, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy Baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th July 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 27th July 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. MIRZAPORE, (3,763 tons and 600 H.P.) Captain A. Parish, R.N.R., will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 24th July.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 13th July 1874.

DADABHOY CAWASJEE, 8, Meadow Street, two doors from Messrs. Rose & Co., begs to inform the PUBLIC in GENERAL that he has an extensive STOCK of Harrison Bros.' Best PLATEDWARE of all descriptions, Rich Cut and Straw stem Glassware, rich Pint and Quart Decanters and Claret Jugs, sold by piecemeal. Hanging and Table Lamps, 2 and 3 light Lustres, Mother-o'-pearl Dessert Knives, Fish Eating Knives, Mappin's Table Cutlery, Rich Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Services, Rich Toilet Sets, Florentine Jugs, and miscellaneous other articles. Also received, ex Timour, a consignment of Round Plated Lamps, with twisted Rods. Also a few fashionable Portico and Corridor Lamps. Prices very moderate. Articles hired for a day or month.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c.

Few dozen superior Chinese carved wood pictures frames of different size, tastefully designed fancy carved glove and work boxes, book slides, handsome cabinets, &c.

At 1 p. m.

1 English-built Brougham.
1 Bay Arab Horse.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 23rd July 1874.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 24th day of July 1874, at 2 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of the Official Assignee, In Re-Gunputram Sivram an Insolvent, the following Articles at Railway station (Nowly) Palghar and Kelwe Mahim Road, (Julla Tannah), viz.: A Large Stock of Road Metals, Cooping Roll Stones Bricks, Chunam-pounding Mill Stone, &c., &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—Few Barrels of good Bass' Beer in excellent condition.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 23rd instant Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Colored Piece Goods, Twists, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE MULLS.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the undermentioned White Mulls, on account and risk of Mr. Bomanjee Shapoorjee—

						Inch Yds.
N—H—4?7—1	Case 100 Pieces	White Mulls	No. 500	39 by 20
421—1	,, contg. 20 Pieces	,,	No. 450	ditto
	10	,, ,,	No. 475	ditto
	35	,, ,,	No. 500	ditto
	35	,, ,,	No. 550	ditto

On account and at the risk of Aderjee Dadabhoy and Bomanjee Shapoorjee—

					No. inch. yds.
N—H— 427	1 Case 100 Pieces	White Mulls.	350	39 by 20
,, 415, 430	2 Cases each 100 Pieces	Do.	... 450	do.
,, 412, 13 417, 422 431	5 do. 100 do.	Do.	... 500	do.
,, 414, 423	2 do. 100 do.	Do.	... 550	do.
,, 424, 4?4	2 do. 100 do.	Do.	... 575	do.
,, 418	1 Case contg. 14 do.	Do.	... 500	do.
	86 do.	Do.	... 550	do.
,, 425	1 do. 44 do.	Do.	... 450	do.
	54 do.	Do.	... 475	do.
,, 426	1 do. 65 do.	Do.	... 500	do.
	35 do.	Do.	... 550	do.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 23rd July 1874.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

The Sale of Messrs. CONNON and TAYLOR'S LIBRARY will be resumed TO-DAY commencing with Lot No. 316.

1 Set Law Journal and 5 Vols.

Tomahawk, the Property of another Gentleman will also be sold to-day.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN MOHAREE STREET AT MAHIM.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee Mancooverbaie widow of the late Gungadass Vijbhoocandass and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Wasantrao Balmacund.

All that piece of land or oart known and commonly call d by the name of Ghurwady, together with the plantation of cocoanuts and other trees now standing and grown thereon, and the messuage or dwelling house thereon, situate on the south side of and fronting the Moharee street at Mahim, in the sub-district of Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 567 and assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 57, containing by admeasurement 11246 4-9th square yards or thereabouts, and on or towards the east by the oart of Maneckbai widow of Bomanjee, on the west by the public passage, on the north partly by the oart of the said Maneckbai widow and partly by the public passage, and on the south by a public thoroughfare and which were formerly and are now in the occupation of Balmaccond Abbaji

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF SUPERIOR MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder:

On account and at the risk of the first purchaser Adam Futtay Mahomed:—

25 Teak Logs.

On account and at the risk of the first purchaser Hurriba Tookaram:—

154 Teak Logs in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

SALE OF COTTON.

On SATURDAY next, the 25th day of July instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at a godown in Doongree Cooly Street, in Mandvee, by order of Mr. Sewram Khoosalchund, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Tricumjee Velljee & Co.

1 Bale
549 Dhocras } Cotton.
12 Boras

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND AND BUNGALOWS AT MIDDLE COLABA.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from the Administrator General to sell by Public Auction on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of August next, at 4 P.M., the undermentioned valuable property belonging to the Estate of the late Bai Jerbai, widow of Nanabhoy Framjee Davur, Esq., viz.:—

All that piece of Government ground containing by admeasurement 3932 square yards, be the same a little more or less, together with the 3 messuages, dwelling-houses or bungalows, and outhouses standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of the Public Road, leading from the Town to the Light House, in the subdistrict of Fort and Colaba, without the Fort of Bombay, which said piece of land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 20, and the messuages and bungalows are assessed under Nos. 13, 32 and 33, and bounded on the east by the Public Road above described, on the west by the seashore, on the north by the property of Cosmo Joseph De Souza, and on the south by the property of Cursetjee Ruttonjee Colah. These premises have been leased to Mr. P. Byramjee, at a monthly rental of Rupees 225, and are occupied by him and his sub-tenants Mr. Vogal and Mr. Mackenzie

For further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of the title-deed and plan, application may be made to the undersigned a week before the day of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES CONSISTING OF LAND AND BUNGALOWS AT MALABAR HILL.

Under instructions from the Mortgagee Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of August next, at 4 P.M., submit to Public Auction on the premises, the undermentioned valuable properties on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Mr. Fazulla Cassumbhoy, Administrator of the Estate and Effects of the late Mr. Cassumbhoy Nathoobhoy, deceased, viz:—

Lot No. 1.

All that piece of land containing by admeasurement 15,266 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 26 5-29 and 9-29 with the messuages, tenements, or two bungalows standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Nos. 100 and 101, formerly and now in the occupation of Thomas Fisher Punnett, Esq., and R. L Crawford, Esq. (the first named Gentleman has since vacated and the bungalow is now in another Gentleman's occupation) which said piece of land, messuages, and hereditament situated on the south side of Mount Pleasant 2nd Road Malabar Hill, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, in the Island of Bombay, and are bounded on the East and South by public ges, on the North-west by the said Mount Pleasant 2nd and on the North by property lately belonging to Nar-Dinanath, deceased.

Lot No. 2.

piece of land containing by admeasurement 13,123 rds or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Coland Revenue under Nos. 140 and 87 for Pension and No. 77 for ground rent and Survey Nos. 31, 30, th the messuage, tenement, or bungalow, and buildon, assessed by the Municipality under No. 138, d now in the occupation of R. V. Reid, Esq., which f land, messuage and hereditaments are situated on side of Mount Pleasant 2nd Road at Malabar Hill, in rict of Bhooleshwur, in the Island of Bombay, and the East by the property belonging to Martund on the West partly by property belonging to Jewanalla, and partly by property belonging to A. D. he North by vacant ground, and on the South by nt Pleasant 2nd Road.

particulars, conditions of sale, and inspection of the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

d July 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER,
No. 6, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of a very valuable Bungalow and a large Chawl or Range of Buildings, comprising Forty-eight Compartments, at or near Camateepoora or the Cross Road leading to Grant Road.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, Pestonjee Dorabjee Baroocha, under and by virtue of the powers of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 25th day of September 1871, and the Deed of further charge bearing date the 8th day of September 1873, and on account and risk of Fackeerbhoy Govindjee the Mortgagor.

All that piece or parcel of land or Fazandaree ground containing by admeasurement two thousand four hundred and sixty-seven square yards or thereabouts with the messuage, tenements or premises, consisting of a range or chawl of buildings and a detached bungalow or dwelling-house situate at or near Camateepoora, or the Cross Road leading to Grant Road, in the Island of Bombay, fronting on the north side of the said Foras or Camateepoora Road, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 53C, and are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Rychund Deepchund and partly by the Foras Road, on or towards the west partly by a common passage and partly by the property of Dadabhoy Rustomjee Shroff, on or towards the north by the property of Premchund Rychund, and on or towards the south by the Foras Road, and which said range or chawl of buildings and bungalow were formerly and are now in the occupation of J. Maynard and several other tenants.

25 per cent. deposit money required at the time of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

The property of gentlemen.

3 English Calcutta and Madras Built Malvern Dog Carts with Lamps.
2 New Boat-shaped Open Carriages with Lamps.
A Second-hand English-built Brougham.
A ditto Self driving Phaeton.

Also,

A few sets of Plated and Brass-mounted Harnesses, a Lady's Side Saddle.

The Property of G. T. Moleey, Esq., proceeded to Europe—

A Second-hand English-built Dog Cart with moveable Hood, in excellent order.

The Property of a Gentleman that has left Bombay—

A First-class Rosewood Tricord, Check Action Piano by Haines Brothers of New York. To be seen at the Rooms of the Undersigned. The above instrument cost the importer Rs. 1,400, and is one of the finest Pianos in India.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 23rd July 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 25th July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-ship NUBIA, 2,095 Tons, and 450 H.P., Captain W. B. Hall, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. Co.

3, Rampart Row, 22nd July 1874.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE to TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION .... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at
The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL CLUB.—There will be a GAME THIS EVENING (weather permitting.)

W. M. TENNENT,
Honorary Secretary.

WANTED, for a MILL in Bombay, a competent SPINNING and CARDING MASTER; also, a competent WEAVING MASTER. Apply with Testimonials to W. D., *Gazette* Office.

TO EXPORTING MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—An Established English Firm is OPEN to ACCEPT AGENCIES from Firms having Goods suitable for the English or Foreign Markets. Can command a first rate connection and security. Bankers' references. No 54, care of HENRY GREENWOOD, Advertising Agent, Liverpool.

DAVE CARSON'S BENGALEE BABOO and other SONGS, in one Book. One Rupee, free by post for Stamps.

SOUNDY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited.)

NOTICE.

The FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 31st July 1874, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4, Forbes Street, Fort, at 3 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet to 30th June 1874.

II.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.

III.—To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY,

Bombay, 22nd July 1874. Secretary.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received for a STEAM FERRY SERVICE from REWDUNDA to MAHAD, and vice versa, calling at JANJIRA, SHRIWARDHAN and HARESHWAR, opposite Bankot.

2. Full information can be obtained on applying personally, or by post, at the Office of the Collector and Political Agent and President Local Fund Committee, Kolaba.

3. No Tender should be sent later than the 20th August 1874, and the Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any, or to assign any reason for the rejection of any Tender.

C. R. OVANS,
Acting Collector and Political Agent and
President, L. F. Committee, Kolaba.

Kolaba Collector's Office, Alibag, 18th July 1874.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr. CAETANO DANATO NUNES has contracted and agreed to SELL all that Pension Tax PIECE or PARCEL of LAND or GROUND called BOMBLOW OART, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Lower Mahim, in Kher, outside the Fort, within the sub-district of Mandvee, and containing by admeasurement 3,000 square yards, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 131 and 4?8, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 1,312, and bounded as follows:—on the east and west by public passage, on the north by the oart of Narrayen Ballajee, and south by the oart of Pascoal de Silva, formerly and now in the occupation of his tenants. All persons having any claim on or to the said property, or any portion, either by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease or otherwise whatsoever, they, he, or she, are hereby required to make the same known, in writing, within fourteen days from the date hereof, to the Undersigned, as purchaser, at his place of residence, in Syed Abdool Rahiman Street, House No. 71, outside the Fort, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim.—Dated 22nd July 1874.

JEWANJEE DOSSABHOY SHROFF.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

CASH PRICES OF WINES, &c.

Fine Sherry	Rs.	18, 22, 25
Very Superior Old Sherry		28, 36
Choice Old Sherry		28, 32, 36
Good Port, recently bottled		18
Fine Port		27
Superior Old Port		32
Fine Old Madeira		32
Fine Pale Marsala		16
Fine Moselle	Rs.	20, 24, 27, 32
Superior Sparkling Moselle		30, 32,
Fine Hock		16, 22-8, 24, 25, 27
Very Superior Hock		30, 36, 40
Superior Sparkling Hock		32, 40
Finest Champagne		36, 42
Claret		9-8, 12
Fine Claret		15, 20
Very Superior Claret		25, 30
Burgundy		18, 22, 24, 28
Fine Sparkling Burgundy		36
Sauternes		18, 22, 30
Chablis		16
Choice Old Brandy	Rs.	27
Fine Pale Brandy		20, 24
Finest Old Jamaica Rum		2?
Loldon Gin		16
Scotch and Irish Whiskey		18, 20
Finest Old Hollands Geneva		13-8, 24

LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide.*

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRIME YORK HAMS AND BACON, just landed. 13 annas per lb. BAPTY BROTHERS, 5, Elphinstone Circle.

CHINA STONEWARE BATHS.—A Shipment FOR SALE, Size 3' 11" by 2' 11" by 1' 10." Much to be preferred to WOODEN BATH TUBS. 23, Apollo Street, Bombay. W. WATSON & Co.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, from 1st September, a commodious UPPER STOREY BUNGALOW, No. 6, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon adjoining the Bungalow of J. D. Wadia Esq. Rent moderate. Apply to

CURSETJEE DORABJEE BENGALEE.

Mazagon Bazaar Street.

TO LET, a convenient HOUSE in Hummum Street, with Comodious Shop. The 2 Upper Stories are equally convenient for a Dwelling house or for Offices. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

Also all information can be obtained regarding Buying and Selling. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

NOTICES.

THE CONNON MEMORIAL FUND.

SUBSCRIBERS to this Fund are requested to PAY in the amount of their SUBSCRIPTIONS to the Credit of the Secretaries, at the Oriental Bank.

J. M. MACLEAN, } Hon. Secretaries.
T. BLANEY, }

Bombay, 18th June 1874.

NOTICE.—BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).—Under arrangements which have recently been completed, the Undersigned are prepared to BOOK PASSENGERS and CARGO through in connection with the Messageries Maritime and Netherland India Steam Navigation Companies from Bombay to the principal Ports in Java and Australia, via Galle and Singapore.

Full particulars can be had on application.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.—Mr. E. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be RECEIVED by the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, POONA and KIRKEE, up to the 31st July, 1874, inclusive, for the construction of a MILITARY PRISON and its SUBSIDIARY BUILDINGS at Poona. Plans and Specifications of the Work can be seen at this Office.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any Tender.

A. U. H. FINCH, Lieut. Col., R. E.,
Executive Engineer, P. & K.

Poona, 30th June 1874.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY (Ld.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this COMPANY will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 29th INSTANT, inclusive.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 15th July 1874.

FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY (Ld.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY (Limited) will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, at No 1, Rampart Row, West, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th July 1874, at 3 P.M., for the following purposes:—

1.—To receive the Directors' Report and Statements of Accounts to 31st May 1874.

2.—To elect Directors in the place of Cursetjee Nosserwanjee Cama, Esq., and H. R. Cormack, Esq., who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

3.—To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

4.—To confirm a Lease of Land from the Company to the Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, of 35,438 square yards for the term of 99 years from the 1st June last, renewable, at the Annual Rent of Rs. 3,600, and a Lease of 61,000 square yards to Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy, Esq., for the term of 99 years, at a Rent of Rs. 6,0?? per annum.

By Order of the Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 15th July 1874.

FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, CALLED for the 29th instant, the following propositions will be brought forward by Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey:—

"That the Special Resolutions Nos. 3 and 4, passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 11th December 1869 and confirmed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 6th January 1870, be and they are hereby cancelled."

"That Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy, Esquire, be and is hereby appointed Secretary and Treasurer of the Company at a remuneration of Rupees Five Hundred per mensem, and that as such Secretary and Treasurer he shall have the General Management of the business of the Company, subject to the control of and under the direction of the Board of Directors of the Company.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 20th July 1874.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEPS, 1874.

3 per cent. only deducted.

No. 1 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 50 (fifty) each.
No. 2 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 10 (ten) each.

WILL CLOSE AND BE DRAWN ON 11TH SEPTEMBER.

Applications and Remittances to be made

TO THE HONORARY SECRETARY,

Umballa St. Leger Sweeps, Umballa.
Full particulars on Saturdays.
N.B.—Please write legibly.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by H. M.'s Resident Transport Officer, Bombay Dockyard, up to 1 o'clock of the 5th proximo, for the SUPPLY, by Contract, of PROVISIONS for the Indian Troop Ships, specified in a Schedule which can be seen at the Office.

The quantities stated in the Schedule show the estimated consumption for one Trooping Season on board the five Indian Troopships.

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Each Tender before being opened must be accompanied by the requisite deposit of Cash.

The Tenders should state separately the prices of the articles, if the Contract be made for two years; or, should it be deemed fit to do so by the Resident Transport Officer, for a longer period.

Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the Supply of Provisions for the Indian Troop Service."

E. GILES,
Officiating Resident Transport Officer.

H. M.'s Dockyard, Bombay, Transport Office, 8th July 1874.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by H. M.'s Resident Transport Officer, Bombay Dockyard, up to 1 o'clock P.M. of the 5th proximo, for the SUPPLY by Contract of ARTICLES for use in the Officers' General Mess in H. M. Indian Troop-ships at Bombay, specified in a Schedule which can be seen at the Office.

The quantities stated in the Schedule show the estimated consumption for one Trooping Season on board the five Indian Troop-ships.

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Each Tender before being opened must be accompanied by the requisite deposit of Cash.

The Tenders should state separately the prices of the articles if the Contract be made for two years; or should it be deemed fit to do so by the Resident Transport Officer, for a longer period.

Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the Supply of Articles for use in the General Mess of H. M.'s Indian Troop-ships."

E. GILES,
Officiating Resident Transport Officer.

H. M.'s Dockyard, Bombay, Transport Office, 8th July 1874.

PROSPECTUS.

BANGALORE

GREAT DONCASTER ST. LEGER SWEEP.

FOR ALL INDIA.

TICKETS TEN RUPEES EACH.

Five per cent. will be deducted for the Club Racquet Court.

After deducting all expenses the balance will be divided follows:—

Two-thirds to the winner.
One-sixth to second horse.
One-twelfth to third horse.
One-twelfth to be divided amongst drawers of starters.

To close on Monday, 7th September 1874, and drawn next day at the Bangalore United Service Club.

No application for Tickets will be accepted after noon on the 7th September.

Number will not be allotted nor receipt acknowledged of first half of Currency Notes.

Applications accompanied by remittances to be addressed and made payable free of exchange in Bangalore to the

HONORARY SECRETARY,
Bangalore United Service Club, Bangalore.

Bangalore, 13th June 1874.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
HUMMUM STREET,
BOMBAY.

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Jewellery of English, Parisian, and Indian make.
Watches and Clocks of every description.
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Electro-plated Stock in very great variety.
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And a large and varied Assortment of

MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL FANCY GOODS
Adapted for
WEDDING AND BIRTH-DAY GIFTS AND GENERAL PRESENTATION.

HAMILTON & Co. beg to remark that, bearing in mind the large additions to primary cost arising from the various charges of *freight, insurance, customs duty, packing, &c.*, the prices for all classes of their stock will be found not higher than those ruling at first class *West-End* Establishments in London.

Their various Illustrated Catalogues and Descriptive Lists, which can be procured post free on application, will be found of material assistance to intending purchasers in the Mofussil.

Orders respectfully solicited.

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(A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.)

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Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co. will be happy to forward, on application, a LIST of all PERIODICALS and NEWSPAPERS, with their distinctive features, London prices, and reduced terms of supply, to intending Subscribers, either in Bombay or in the Mofussil.

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A perfectly efficient stock of SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS, STATIONERY, DRAWING MATERIALS, PICTURES, PHOTOGRAPHS, FANCY GOODS, PRESENTATION ARTICLES, FIRE-ARMS, TRAVELLING, DRESSING, WRITING, AND JEWEL CASES, GAMES, and numerous useful Sundries, all of the very best quality and at moderate prices, is always maintained by additions per each weekly steamer; the Show Room has lately been entirely refitted, and an inspection of its contents is invited.

NOTICE.—Ten per cent. discount is allowed for Cash in this Department. Goods procured to order from England and charged at the same rates as if supplied from stock.

GENERAL AGENCY.

Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co., in connection with Messrs. W. THACKER & Co. of LONDON, Messrs HICKIE, BARHAM & Co. of SOUTHAMPTON, and Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, & Co., of CALCUTTA, undertake all the usual business of General Agency, and place their best offices at the service of Correspondents.

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NOTICES.

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1st of JUNE 1873.

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BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
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FRENCH CALF Patent or Enamel Leather Elastic Golosh Boots	11 8	13 0
Ditto Monsoon Double-soled Elastic or Lace Boots	14 0	16 0
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SQUARE PALANQUIN TIME-PIECES, 5½ by 3 1/4 inch.

PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, with Alarm, Rs. 80.

This Clock can be highly recommended for its shape and correctness in going.

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BOTH WATCHES ARE GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

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FOR DESTROYING	*FOR DISINFECTING*
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NOTICES.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—INSURANCES effected by the Undersigned AGENTS in Bombay.

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TERMS...................1?0 GUINEAS.
NO EXTRAS WHATEVER.

The Rev. F. W. Young would call attention to the significant fact that, out of the small number of twelve Boys, three competed last Christmas for Open Public School Scholarships (value £40, £40, and £8?,) and were all successful.

REFERENCES TO PARENTS OF POSITION.

The Vacations are the same as at the Public Schools. Special arrangements for boys from India during the vacations.

The following Gentlemen connected with India have Sons now with Mr. Young:—General Sir George Malcolm, K.C.B., General Browne, C.B., V.C., Colonel Tickell, and others.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JULY, 1874.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The monsoon alterations in the G. I. P., B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.'s Passenger Time Tables will be seen in the Guide.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
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Railway Time Tables:—
- Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
- Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
- Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
- Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
- Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
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- Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
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Steam Navigation Companies:—
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- Austrian Lloyds.
- Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
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- British India Steam Navigation Company.
- Bombay Steam Ferries.
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Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

Agents:—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co. Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore	"Spectator" Office.
Bombay	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)	"Ceylon Observer" Office.
Egutpoora	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee	"Sindian" Press.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran	Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund	"Observer" Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS TO H. M. THE QUEEN, &c, &c., &c.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON AND BORDEAUX, 1815;
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY, 1842.

To counteract in some measure the necessity [illegible] Prices at per Dozen of Sherries and Cognac, we [illegible] mission of Her Majesty's Customs, introduced a [illegible] of package, thereby saving to the Consumer the [illegible] corks, freight, dock charges, as well as labor. Th[illegible] of 4-Gallon Jars, admirably adapted for the [illegible] and be protected as to ensure them both against [illegible] the Jars being wickered, and a Trade Mark [illegible] each cork.

The economy to the Consumer is considerable, [illegible] reference to the subjoined quotations:—

	Rs. a.	
2 Doz. (4 Gallons) Sherry, blue seal, very pale, dry, and delicate ...cost 50 0		4 Gallons in [illegible] blue label, [illegible] dry, and delic[illegible] *Note.—This is a Special Wine, which we are now supplying for the first time, with the view of shipping it exclusively as our blue seal.*
2 Doz. (4 Gallons) Sherry, yellow seal, pale, medium colour ....cost 41 0		4 Gallons in Jar, Sherry, yellow seal 33 0
2 Doz. (4 Gallons) Sherry, white seal; a good dinner wine ....cost 34 0		4 Gallons in Jar, Sherry, white seal 27 0
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The Jars can be returned for re-filling, it being our intention to keep stocks of bright Wines and Cognacs in word for this special purpose. In such case an allowance of Rs. 2 per Jar will be made deducting all outlay for carriage to Godown.

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SPARKLING MOSELLE,

CASH PRICE ....Rs. 36 per doz. quarts.

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Champagne	at Rs. 40	per dozen.
Sherry	,, 25	,,

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Margaux	,, 12	,,
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PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned:—

STILL HOCKS—Marcobrunner	...Rs.	30	per doz.	qts.
Laubenheimer	,,	15	,,	,,
Steinvein	,,	20	,,	,,
Liebfraumilch	,,	20	,,	,,
CLARETS—Chateau de Frands	,,	14	,,	,,
Chateau Leoville	,,	24	,,	,,
Chateau Lafite	,,	28	,,	,,
Vray Canon	,,	18	,,	,,
ITALIAN CLARET—in barrels of 80 Gallons and above, Rs. 100 each.				
Do. Bottled here	,,	6	,,	,,

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 27th January 1874.

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BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.

TERMS 5 RUPEES PER DAY.

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THIS beautifully situated Hotel, with an aspect to the open Sea, has first class accommodation. It is the only Hotel in Bombay enjoying a pure Sea Breeze. Testimonials forwarded on application.

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FOR SALE, a quantity of FINE-CREAM-LAID DEMY, 18 by 23, and also a few reams of FINE CREAM-LAID DOUBLE FOOLSCAP, 17 by 27. For Prices, apply to the MANAGER, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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To be had of all Booksellers.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 22ND JULY 1874.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed lat, Surats heavy, sales 10,000 bales, but prices the spot were still unaltered. "To arrive" Fair Dhollera, October-November delivery, od Fair Omrawuttee, September delivery, th quoted at 5⅜d. per lb., a decline of ⅛d. e last quotation; Good Fair Tinnevelly, August shipment, shows no change, being still quoted at 5 11/16d. per lb.

This morning's Cotton Market opens quiet but unchanged, probable sales 10,000 bales, imports 24,000. The receipts at the American ports are 1,000 bales against 1,500 on the same date last year, exports to Great Britain nil. In New York Mid Uplands has declined to 17c. per lb. The total stock at the American ports is given at 207,000 bales. The advices by the mail show great difference of opinion respecting the probable American crop, but it is very significant that even before the more favourable accounts for July were received, there were still believers in an out-turn of over 4 millions of bales, some of the more cautious Manchester people even going for 4½ millions. Taking the later favourable accounts received by wire, we can scarcely therefore feel safe on calculating less than the latter figure, and if that looks like being realised a further decline in prices is almost a certainty.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market is again reported [illegible] and little doing at previous figures. [illegible] firmer, M. P. Ceylon showing an advance of [illegible] per cwt. Seeds are unchanged. [illegible] this morning are still quoted at 92½; [illegible] have advanced to 98; Bar Silver [illegible] being now 58 7/16d.

[illegible] EXCHANGE to-day opened with a slightly firmer feeling, Banks being more willing sellers than buyers, but later in the day, owing to advices from Calcutta, a decidedly weaker tendency was again manifested, and rates close as follows:—Bank Bills, 6 months' sight, 1s. 10½d.; Credits 1s. 10 5/16d.; Documents 1s. 10⅝d. per rupee. GOVERNMENT PAPER has been rather quieter, holders showing more disposition to sell, and we now quote:—Fours Rs. 104 9/16; Fours and a half Rs. 105⅝; Fives and a half Rs. 10[illegible].

The SHARE MARKET continues firm. Bank of Bombays are scarcely in so much favour and might be bought on rather easier terms; but Spinning shares are again in demand at a slight general advance. Land shares are steady.

In COTTON there is still nothing doing and prices are quite nominal. The arrivals yesterday were only 4 bales, making 1,714 bales for the five days, the exports during the same time being 3,176 bales.

FREIGHTS continue dull and unaltered at £2 to £2-1-3 for steamers and £2-10 to £2-12 6 by sailing vessels.

IMPORTS are unchanged.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value psh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	89
22,000	1,000	all	12pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct	Do of Bombay New	795
10,000	500	250	5 p.ct	Do 2nd Res. Issue	[illegible]
5,250	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,250
10,000	250	all	8p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	220
40,000	28½	all	12pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	[illegible]
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. C.	175
10,00	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India	123
1,[illegible]00	250	al	12 do.	Oriental Bank	490

PRESS COMPANIES.

No. of Shares	Noml. value psh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
150	5,000	2,850	160 p	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,700
200	2,000	1,100	150 d	Albert Co. Kurrachee	880
100	50	all	15 pc.	Albert Ginning Co	[illegible]
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	125
150	12,000	11,000	100 p	Apollo Press Co	4,200
200	2,500	all	..	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,800
200	2,000	all	200ps.	Bombay Press Co	950
200	500	all	50 p.s	Do New	225
350	1,000	1,000	100 ps	Broach Cotton Co	4[illegible]
100	1,500	..	...	Carwar Company	700
500	1,8[illegible]	all	40	Colaba Press Co	3,800
350	2,000	all	250ps.	East India Press Co	2,000
150	8,500	all	300 ps	Fort Press Co	4,000
300	2,000	2,000	75 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	5,[illegible]	all	100 p	French Press Co	[illegible]
250	5,000	1,46[illegible]	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	530
200	400	35[illegible]	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	585
600	2,000	500 0	...	Nicol Press Man'f. Co., Ld	1,800
120	2,500	750	125 ps	Prince of Wales Press	1,[illegible]00
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co	[illegible]
400	850	75[illegible]	135 ps	Scinde Press Co	485
100	1,000	75[illegible]	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,0[illegible]5
150	1,500	1,250	Rs. 8	Victoria Press, Madras	850
150	850	all	80 ps.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	850
450	1,000	all	80 ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	175

* Per share for the half year.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 18th July 1874.

Open 428½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	38,230	0	0
Merchandise	21,822	0	0
Electric Telegraph	245	0	0
Total Rs.	60,297	0	0

Corresponding week in July 1873.

Open [illegible] Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	29,882	0	0
Merchandise	17,026	0	0
Earth Traffic	279	0	0
Electric Telegraph	381	0	0
Total Rs.	47,548	0	0
Increase Rs.	12,749	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. KURRACHEE, 346 tons, Captain T. Nailer, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee via Zanzibar, with a general cargo and eight deck passengers.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. MIRZAPORE, 2,090 tons, Captain A. Parish, arrived in harbour yesterday from Southampton (June 18th) via the Canal, with the English mail, and the following cargo:—757 packages merchandise, 1,178 packages piece-goods, 55 packages woollens, 2 cases brassware, 20 bales canvas, 210 packages beer, 3 cases acid, 6 cases metal ware, 7 cases surgical instruments, 2 cases hardware, 1 case gold paper, 60 cases metal sheets, 145 cases copper, 100 cases brass sheets, 2 cases stationery, 2 casks ink, 123 bales twists, 87 cases wine, 2 cases velvet, 16 cases medicine, 7 packages wire, 2 cases provisions, 2 packages specie, and 454 packages ivory, and many other packages for trans shipment for different ports.

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Mirzapore (s)	Parish	Southampton June 18.

DEPARTURE.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Kurrachee (s)	Nailor	Kurrachee via Zanzibar.

The steamer Mirzapore, to China &c., was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
17	Scotia (s)	Wicks	Camorta, July 10.
	Java (s)	Starrat	Bombay, June 26.

DEPARTURES.

July.			
17	China (s)		
	Thales (s)		
18	Dacca (s)		
	Coconada (s)		
	Migrator		

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

July.
20 Scindian .... Coconada

DEPARTURE.

July.
20 Mecca (s) .... Rangoon & N. Ports.

DAILY IMPORTS—22nd JULY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Marina, s, 4 cases glassware, M. P. Writer.

Alps, s, 16 cases Sherry, Aldridge Salmon and Co; 50 cases yellow M. sheets, Campbell Mitchell and Co, 2 bales paper hangings, Abdool Hoosein Tyabjee.

FROM LONDON.

Strathclyde, s, 100 casks beer, Nusserwanjee Aspundiarjee.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia, s, 65 cases brandy, Ardaseer Framjee Moos and Co. 25 cases brandy, R. L. Southern and Co; 200 boxes brandy, Hormusjee Pestonjee and sons, 30 cases brandy, M. & E. Bezonjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Burdig[illegible]a, 50 cases brandy, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS—22ND JULY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Yeddo (s), 100 bales cotton, Dayabhoy Cullianjee and Co; 23 cases dry ginger, Goculdass Hurjeevan; 83 bales rags, Gordhundass Pragjee; 18 pieces E. teeth, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co; 200 bags wheat, F. Ookerda.

Embiehope (s), 315 bales oil cake, W. Nicol and Co; 42 bales cotton, Chapsey Israny; 22 bales cotton, Malboorjas Chapsey; 49 bales wool, Khakeebhoy Nansey.

FOR SUEZ.

Multan (s), 16 bags black pepper, Rahimtoola Ebram.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

April
7 Pehlwan, ss, Stepney, from Bombay.
May 25 Kwang Tung, B. M., Elton, from Perim.
June 1 Deerhound, ss, Roe, from Sea.
7 Daphne, H. M.'s S., Foot, from Maculla.
19 Jane Avery, Bq., Dodds, from Newcastle.
30 Romania, ship, Fenwick, from Cardiff.
July 5 Richmond, ss, Young, from Calcutta.
5 Golden City, ship, Ovens, from Liverpool.
6 Delhi, ss, Lee, from Bombay.
6 West Stanley, ss, Hynes, from Bombay.
6 Nizam, ss, Barlow, from Shanghai.
7 Godavery, ss, Mortimord, from Mauritius.
7 Ava, ss, Fleureas, from Shanghai.
8 Khedive, ss, Steward, from London.
8 Volta, Pesani, J. S. Ft., Dengre, from Naples.
8 Bodecia, ss, Walker, from Newcastle.
8 Peronoma, ss, Drydon, from Bombay.
8 Golconda, Fentiman, from Suez.
8 Hindoo, ss, Cosens, from Calcutta.
8 Alps, ss, Dradford, from Liverpool.
9 Penquien, ss, Couche, from Calcutta.
9 Arabia, ss, Caboura, from Genoa.
10 Duke of Devonshire, Whittle, from Calcutta.
10 Merina, ss, Trotman, from Bombay.
10 Russia, ss, Frazer, from Singapore.
11 Euphrates, ss, Henderson, from Zanzibar.
11 City of Mecca, ss, Robertson, from Calcutta.
12 Persia, ss, Marello, from Bombay.
12 Acacia, ss, Halwin, from Cardiff.
13 Lombardy, ss, Gillson, from Bombay.
13 Statesman, ss, Valiant, from Bombay.
14 Corinna, ss, Ft. Carvallo, from Suez.

DEPARTURES.

July.
6 Delhi, ss, Lee, to Suez.
6 Nizam, ss, Barlow, to Suez.
7 Jane Avery, Bq., Dodds, to Kurrachee.
7 Romania, ship, Fenwick, to Trieste.
7 West Stanley, ss, Hynes, to Liverpool.
8 Ava, ss, Fleureas, to Marseilles.
8 Golconda, ss, Fentiman, to Bombay.
8 Khedive, ss, Steward, to Calcutta.
8 Hindoo, ss, Coscns, to London.
9 Alps, ss, Dradford, to Bombay.
9 Penquien, ss, Trouche, to London.
9 Arabia, ss, Caboura, to Bombay.
10 Peronoma, ss, Dryden, to Marseilles.
10 Duke of Devonshire, Whittle, to London.
10 Merina, ss, Trotman, to Liverpool.
11 Volta Pesani J. S. Ft., Dengre, to Yokohama.
11 Russia, ss, Frazer, to Odessa.
12 City of Mecca, ss, Robertson, to London.
12 Persia, ss, Marello, to Genoa.
13 Daphne, ss, Foot, to Trincomalee.
13 Lombardy, ss, Gillson, to Suez.
14 Statesman, ss, Valiant, Liverpool.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Pehlwan, ss, Stepney, from Bombay.
Kawang Tung, B. M., Elton, from Perim.
Deerhound, ss, Roe, from Sea.
Romania, ship, Fenwick, from Cardiff.
Golden City, ship, Ovens, from Liverpool.
Alps, ss, Dradford, from Liverpool.
Euphrates, ss, Henderson, from Zanzibar.
Acacia, ss, Halwin, from Cardiff.
Statesman, ss, Valiant, from Liverpool.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 22nd July, 4 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind north, thermometer 81, rainfall 90 cents.

CARWAR, 22nd July, 5 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 76, barometer 29 97, rainfall 3 inches 66 cents.

MANGALORE, 22nd July, 11-35 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west to south, maximum 80, minimum 73, wet bulb 78, barometer 29 78, rainfall 1 inch 71 cents.

TUTICORIN, 22nd July, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind westerly strong, thermometer 92, barometer 29-77.

VIZAGAPATAM, 22nd July, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind westerly mild, thermometer 78, rainfall 6 inches 34 cents.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—22ND JULY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 22nd July, 1-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 50 minutes.

Via Turkey, 21st July, 2 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 21 hours 47 minutes.

Via Suez, 22nd July, 11-20 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 1 minute.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 22nd July, 1-5 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 13 minutes.

Via Suez, 22nd July, 9-25 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 50 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 22nd July, 2-50 P.M. Time in transit, 7 hours 7 minutes.

Latest date from Australia.

Via Singapore, 21st July, 1-[illegible] P.M. Time in transit, 29 hours [illegible] minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 21st to 8 P.M. of the 22nd July is as follows:—

	Max.		Min.	
From Calcutta	1	13	0	3
" Kurrachee	1	22	0	10
" Madras	0	18	0	1

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE candidates named below have been reported by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, to have attained the undermentioned standards, agreeably to section 23, Bengal Army Regulations:—Lieutenant A. O. Green, Royal Engineers, Sappers and Miners—Persian, under Clause VIII; Surgeon F. Falwasser, D-19th Royal Artillery; and Lieutenant C. M. Keighly, 8th Native Infantry—High proficiency in Hindee.

UNDER the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, it has been notified that although a certain period of regimental service is not required by the Royal Warrant published in G. G. O. No. 673 of the 1st July 1873, as a necessary qualification for promotion to the administrative grade of the Medical Department, it will still rest with the Governments in India to select for promotion to that grade officers possessing sufficient regimental experience to enable them to exercise supervision over military hospitals and regimental military staff.

ARRIVAL—JULY 22.

Harris, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Artillery, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURE—JULY 22.

Leckie, Lieutenant, Adjutant, 56th Regiment, on leave, to Poona.

HIGH COURT.—23RD JULY.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight.]

LONG CAUSES.

655-73—M. B. Barbhaya—Day[illegible]l Ruttonsey v H. Clason and Co.—Jefferson and Payne—Part heard.
404-73—Mr. Fletcher—Bomonjee Cawasjee Mistry v Hurryorsad Summookram—Tyabjee and Sayani.
[illegible]-73—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith—Balcrustna Withoba v Shunker Withoba and others.
[illegible]-73—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy v Vussonjee Purshotum—Shamrao Pandoorung.
49-73—Jefferson and Payne—Mariambebee and others v Hajee Abdool Rahimon Dowjee—Dallas Lynch and Tobin.
494-73—Hearn and Cleveland—Ardasir Hormusjee v Damjee Shamjee—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin.
744-72—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Purshotum Vallubdas v The East India Bank and others—Manisty, Fletcher, and Smith.
45-73—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Kessowjee Toolseydas v Vundrawun Premjee—Manisty, Fletcher, and Smith.
642-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Dinsha Shapoorjee v Byramjee Nusserwanjee—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
[illegible]-73—J. Gopall—Jrabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas v The Justices of the Peace, &c.—Crawford and Boevey.
636-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Hiralall Motilall v Narrand Motil and others—Framjee.

[Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

22-73—Jefferson and Payne—Joosub Hajee Gunny v Jacob Hajee Jumall—Manisty Fletcher, and Smith—Part heard.
595-72—Shamrao—Ramchunder Suntoojee v Aba S[illegible]toojee and others—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

ECCLESIASTICAL S[illegible].

In the matter of the last will and testament of Heerabai, daughter of the late Bhyroosing Purdasey, deceased,—Parvutteebai, widow, the guardian and next friend of the infant Samleevahoo—M. H. Khant—Part heard.

LONG CAUSES.

319-73—Chalk and Turner—Ludwig A Blascheck v Bhugoobhoy Premchund—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Part heard.
307-73—Jefferson and Payne—Henry Gamble and another v Motiram Damodhur—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Part heard.
243-73—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith—Jacob Jamal v Shaik Essa bin Khalifa—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
143-73—Prescot and Winter—Toolseydas Savakram v Narandas Chellaram—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
158-73—Ardaseer F.—Jamsetjee Sorabjee and others v Scott McClelland and others.—Dallas Lynch and Tobin.
331-72—Mr. Fletcher—Saloobai, wife of Bhai Gunputjee, v Bhicoo Narayen—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.
200-73—Prescot and Winter—Curreem Heerjee and others v Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee T.—Jefferson and Payne.
96-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Shivram Purshotum v Ramdass Purshotumdass and others—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith.
441-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Thacursey Mooljee v Soonderjee Hemraj and others—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
508-73—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—the Hon J K Bythel v Purshotum Junardhunjee and others—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey.
611-73—Jefferson and Payne—Goswami Shri Girdhurjee Maraz v Munooredas Gordhunda—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.
751-72—Jefferson and Payne—Nusserwanjee Hormusjee P. v Navazbai widow—Crawford and Boevey.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

154-73—Hearn and Cleveland—Thomas Hutchison and others v Vussonjee Nathoo and others—Tyabjee and Sayani—Part heard.
180-73—Jefferson and Payne—Chabildas Lulloobhoy v Purmanund Juggonath—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
272-73—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Thucker Premjee Ool rda v Goculdass Dewjee and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
347-73—P. Cowasjee—[illegible]otumchund Manockchund v Jeewanlaljee G. Maharaj—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.
350-73—Mr. Hope—Bomonjee Nowrojee Cooper v Ebrahim Ally—Crawford and Boevey.
463-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Ramjee Roychund and another v Khemji Ramji—G. J. Mody.
531-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Dewraj Peerbhoy v Captain H. W. Norris—Hearn and Cleveland.
215-73—Jefferson and Payne—[illegible]ool a Roopajee v Fatta Depajee—Rimington. Hore and Langley.
219-73—Mr. Fletcher—Bai [illegible]dow, widow v Tribhowundas Jugjivundas—Tyabjee and Sayani.
2[illegible]0-73—M. B. Khan—Narr[illegible]en Juggonnath and others v Ramchundar Dinanath—Tyabjee and Sayani.
2[illegible]0-73—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Hurribai Tookaram v Premchund Roychund—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
105-73—M. B. Barbhaya—Ebramjee Noorbhoy and another v Moosajee Esmaljee—Tyabjee and Sayani.
622-69—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Essabin Khaliffa and others v Hajee Mahomed Cureem J.—Tyabjee and Sayani.

THE BOMBAY RIOTS: PART II.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

CONTENTS:—
- Introduction.
- Proceedings in the High Court on the Trial of the Rioters.
- The Bombay Government's Despatch to the Secretary of State.
- Mr. Souter's Report, and the Supplementary Letter about the Khetwaddy Riot.
- Opinions of the Press.
- The Parsee Memorial.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

GRANT—July 1st, at Heidelberg, Germany, the wife of Major Colquhoun Grant, Bombay Staff Corps, of a son.

SEXTON—June 29th, at 13, St. John's-terrace, Magdalen-road, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the wife of Major J. M. Sexton, Bombay Staff Corps, Assistant Quarter-Master General, Bombay, of a daughter.

DEATH.

CAYZER—At Roath, near Cardiff, Pattie Louise, the beloved daughter of C. W. Cayzer, Esq., aged 4 months.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WADDINGTON—July 20th, at Poona, the wife of Lt. Col. T Waddington, Educational Inspector, C. D., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MURRAY—McCULLOCH-FORGIE—July 21st, at No. 8, Military Square, Bombay, by the Rev. D. Macpherson, of St. Andrew's Church, Angus George Murray, to Miss Euphemia McCulloch-Forgie, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Forgie, Glasgow.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1874.

ONE result of the introduction of a code of laws in India has been the abolition of Cantonment Bazaar Masters. The Penal Code has certainly proved a grand success, almost every offence known to the law being provided for and covered by its sections; but still it fails sometimes in military limits. Law was thus rendered cheap and easy, and redress immediate. This certainly appears a grand recommendation; but still inexpensive law and too easy an approach to the avenues of litigation have their attending evils, for they encourage appeals to justiciary officials, promote discord, and cause neighbours to get to loggerheads. The birth of the new system in the course of time abolished, amongst other things, an old institution, the Bazaar Master of Military Cantonments. When the new and, to soldiers, complicated machinery came into working order, this old corypheus of the camp who fined the butcher and baker for inferior or irregular supplies, and often flogged refractory hamals on the illegal authority of neat little notes written by angry Madam Sahibs, ceased to exist, and there arose in his place a successor who, armed with Mayne's Penal Code and Prinsep's Criminal Procedure Code, became a terror to every one, from the severe manner in which he enlightened the darkness of the Sudder Bazaarwallahs and the camp-followers.

Day by day, however, we are getting better men. The Government of the day intended well no doubt when they gave every cantonment in India a Civil Magistrate, and when they relieved non-military persons of amenability to military martinets, but we doubt very much if the new system works as a whole as well as the old. Under the former system, if the Bazaar Master was an honest man, he decided cases according to his conscience, shuffling and duplicity had no chance, no vakeels could invade his Court, and the quibbles and tricks of the Old Bailey could not be practised in his small Chancery Court, for an Equity Chamber it most undoubtedly was. No fees were levied for warrants or summonses; persons were simply ordered to attend, and prompt and speedy justice was secured. Even if the style of law was primitive and form wanting, and the Bazaar Master's knowledge of law generally was a rapid gleaning from Blackstone, his powers of punishment were of a trifling kind. But the speedy way in which redress was obtained largely assisted in maintaining public order and in keeping the peace, and gave satisfaction. The old Bazaar Master had nothing to do with the District Magistrate, and, as long as he did not do a corrupt or a downright oppressive act, neither could the High Court call upon him to explain the reasons for his judgments. The great effect produced by the decisions of the old Bazaar Master was owing to his possessing a greater summary power than Magistrates to deal with offences committed; and, one of his chief functions being that of preventing breaches of the peace, and possessing a power to discharge an offender at his own instance if an adjustment took place, he thus became a kind of Ma-Bap in the station. His word was law, he was looked upon as a sole judge, from whose decision it would be absurd to appeal, and the result was that year after year passed away and the residents of camps were good friends, and no law was heard of in a military station. But what is the case to-day? The introduction of Cantonment Magistrates into military cantonments suggests law to people, and, while the Magistrate has no civil jurisdiction, he is often virtually solicited to allow his Court to be made the vehicle for recovering debts by the pressure created by charges of fraud, cheating, and so on. We know that the fear of being brought up on a criminal charge before a Cantonment Magistrate has often the effect of making a debtor pay his liability, and we fear too often also of making timid persons pay sums of money which they do not owe. The traders of bazaars hate the Small Cause Court: it is often miles away from their camp: and, if the sum to be recovered is small, the costs for process, the loss of time, and the fare for conveyance often deter them from suing at all, and so they frequently let go claims that are just, and which they would recover were they to proceed at law. For this reason Government has extended to many Camp Magistrates a civil jurisdiction, and they are competent in some stations to deal with civil suits up to the sum of five hundred rupees. We think this a healthy addition to their powers, and that with care it might be made more general. But we would confine this power of trying civil suits simply to small debts, to cases of claims for house rent and to bazaar accounts on account and for the price of goods sold and delivered.

The Camp Magistrates of India, comparatively speaking, are new to their work and but few of them have received any special training in legal matters. With practice this will mend, and in time we shall no doubt have a class of men well acquainted with the Law of Evidence and with our Criminal and Civil Procedure; but, as a young tree must grow up before it can bear fruit, we hope that Camp Magistrates may not be invested with the power of taking cognizance of actions of ejectment, nor be asked to discover the root of a title to an hereditament, or to give an opinion upon a settlement, a deed, or a will. When the new County Courts in England were in their infancy their Judges were not given large jurisdiction, but latterly, as they have been found to work so well, their power has been greatly increased, and they now try many kinds of actions which they originally could not have entertained. The old Bazaar Master had a kind of double jurisdiction, and with the aid of Regimental Courts of Requests, which on his requisition could always be convened, he was enabled to settle civil as well as criminal cases of a minor kind. But a Cantonment Magistrate who is still regarded by the people as the Bazaar Master has his hands so tightly tied that he is a far less important person in a camp than the Bazaar Master was formerly. It is true he is a Justice of the Peace and can sentence Europeans or natives to jail for long or short periods and fine very heavily, but in small cases which occur daily he is often powerless. Take the case of a butcher who sells inferior meat and charges a high price for it. To fix him under the Penal Code with cheating would be rather a difficult thing, as by the principles of free trade he can put his own price on his legs of mutton, and as long as his meat is not absolutely unfit for human food or injurious to health the Cantonment Magistrate practically cannot touch him. The same is the case with the bakers, who constantly sell odious and sour loaves. In the old day the Bazaar Master on a well known complaint could have fined these purveyors for selling inferior meat or bread and charging a first class price for it. Doing so now does not become an offence unless there is a false representation that the meat is of the first sort and that a first class price has been fraudulently obtained. But if the Magistrate of a camp could entertain a civil complaint against the butcher or baker he would soon make a few exemplary examples, and thus stop the worst form of cheating which is common in military bazaars. As long as food is not downright bad or injurious the residents of cantonments are at the mercy of the traders. If they pay their rent regularly and abstain from creating any disturbances the Cantonment Committee cannot eject them, and honest traders with small capital cannot afford to start and compete with these rogues, for it is well known that few camps can support more than three or four bakers and two or three butchers, as Commissariat contractors provision the European troops and their families, and so customers are few.

The fact then is patent throughout India that since Bazaar Masters have been abolished the food supply at up-country stations has very materially diminished in quality and very visibly risen in price. This is no exaggerated statement, and we make it in the interests of Englishmen, of women and children, who ought to be protected. The destruction of the bazaar power has made shopkeepers in Sudder Bazaar irresponsible: they can do as they like, and they fail not to screw their customers to the last pie, giving the exchange the worst kind of articles. We therefore say that all Cantonment Magistrates should be clothed with a power full enough to deal with complaints regarding food sold in military camps. Bombay and other large cities can regulate these matters by open competition, but at up-country stations there is hardly any competition, and the food supply is in the hands of one or two traders.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

THE meaning, we presume, of the answer given by Lord John Manners to the question about the Indian Mail Contract, is that a reduction of more than 24 hours will be insisted upon. In any case, the effect of the Bombay meeting in calling the attention of Parliament to the matter has been immediate.

MR. K. T. BEST, M. A., of the Bombay Education Department, has evidently the cause of enlightenment in this Presidency very much at heart, for, besides publishing hand-books of Greek and Latin roots in order to guide students, he seems to be engaged in summarising English standard works to enable their salient features to be readily comprehended. We have now before us an epitome of Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire from the Reign of Clovis to the Fall of Constantinople," which consists of notes taken by Mr. Best, when reading for an Oxford examination. The little book will prove of great use to students who have a good teacher to amplify the notes; but otherwise it will not be of much service, except to those who learn it off by heart with the view of making—shall we call it?—*un grand coup de "cram."* The notes are necessarily bald, and in many cases so disjointed, names of persons or places being suddenly introduced without any previous reference to them having been made, that they would be of no practical use to a student, especially a native student, unless, as we have said, he had a good teacher to give explanations and fill in details—to put flesh on the skeleton, as it were. It is curious to notice how, even in an educational work superintended by an English Professor, the native printer's "devil" will insist upon asserting his prerogative of blundering. We wonder what he could have been thinking of when at page 48 he printed, "The *animals* of the Second Justin are marked with disgrace abroad and misery at home," when all that Mr. Best meant to do was to refer to the *annals* of Justin.

THE last summary of famine intelligence which has been telegraphed to us gives a very encouraging description of the state of Bengal, so that even the most enthusiastic pessimist will have grounds for believing, if he was not convinced long ago, that the Famine is no more. There is one part of the telegram which, however, may well cause anxiety to Indian taxpayers, who are assured that though nearly everybody is busy sowing in Bengal, there still remain 50,000 labourers in Sarun on the hands of Government. Is a corps of labourers destined to be a permanent burden upon the country? Now that there must be abundance of agricultural labour to do in Bengal, even though the ryots are "working for themselves" (which they surely have been doing in years past), it seems very singular that this legion should still have to be fed and paid in Sarun. We expected that out of the millions the Government of India undertook to take care of there would be a large residue who would be disinclined to work again on their own behalf; and we are afraid that the 50,000 labourers of Sarun are men of this description. It seems to us that the best thing Government can do now is to promulgate an announcement that on and after a certain date charitable relief will be discontinued, and this will surely have the effect of forcing the labour which is at present lying stagnant in Sarun over the whole of Bengal, and reducing things to their normal condition when there was not even an excuse for a famine. So long as Government chooses to have mouths to feed, it will get them plentifully, and it really must do something to thin the crop of beggars which has sprung up under the genial influence of the notorious Bengal Famine of 1874.

SHOULD a man lose an appointment under Government through his own misconduct, we would readily endorse the justice of the punishment awarded, and exclaim, without a moment's hesitation, "Rightly served." If, however, he be turned adrift on the world because he is pronounced unable to discharge his duties in consequence of sudden mental incapacity, we should take a widely different view of his case. Human judgment, at its best, is more or less blinded by the thousand and one imperfections which mar the mental vision. The force of custom, prejudice, an *ex parte* statement of the facts, and public opinion (when not real and merely the voice of a little coterie), may one or all give a too sombre or altogether false colouring to an occurrence, and downright inability to clear it of this and strip off all its adventitious covering may cause an act of great injustice to be perpetrated. Heaven knows, this may happen all the world over, but nowhere more frequently than in India, where the gulf which separates the one in authority from the servant is imperfectly bridged by officials who care for neither, and who are far too much both deferred to and referred to. We would invite attention to the case of Captain Danvers Smith, lately Superintendent of the Tanna Jail, now an inmate of the Colaba Lunatic Asylum. Here is an instance of a man who, by the visitation of God, is for a time unfit for duty. Madness has laid its weird fingers on him, and the tiny spark of reason which faintly glimmers for most of us in this mad world is in his case temporarily obscured, eclipsed not extinguished, and under proper treatment to flicker again much as ever. In this latter belief we advocate his cause. The matter stands thus. Captain Smith is on the invalid list. For ten years he was employed in the Postal Department, and on reduction was offered a place of Rs. 2[illegible] per mensem in the mofussil, instead of the one he had previously held worth Rs. 300. Strange to relate, he objected to this diminution of income, and with the dogged obstinacy characteristic of certain Englishmen, when their sense of justice is outraged, resigned. For more than a year he starved on his invalid pay, amounting to about Rs. 150 per mensem, and we learn on unimpeachable authority, that, during that period, not only he but also his belongings were well ground in the mill of poor circumstances. At the expiration of some fifteen months, however, Government—in the main well-disposed if only properly *sumjowed*—appointed him Superintendent of the Jail at Tanna, which gave him a fair income, together with a house within the precincts of the jail. Poor Smith, with what avidity he seized this soiled and sour crumb which fell from the richly supplied table of Government! This well-meant kindness was fatal to him. For now really commenced the supreme tragedy of his life. We opine that the Mark Tapliest kind of mental organization would fail under such circumstances. Picture one's self in a jail—that seething stew of iniquity in all its varied phases—both of prisoners and custodians—and wonder not that Smith succumbed. We look upon his breakdown as a proof that he was sane when he took charge—a rare occurrence we are disposed to think. We consider that he has established a special claim upon Government, inasmuch as in times when so few in Government employ have intellects to lose he nevertheless did lose in the performance of his disagreeable functions what he originally possessed. Anyhow, it is evident that, never physically strong, bodily health gave way entirely, mental health followed suit, and after a brief struggle, the end of which his family foresaw, though those they consulted ridiculed the idea, Captain D. Smith, having passed over the fine boundary line which wiseacres fancy they can discern, as separating unequivocal insanity from mental soundness, enters upon death in life. Thus much for the *past*, and now for the *present*. The patient is recovering, the Superintendent holding out hopes that in a short time he will be as well as before, and all the better for occupation. Meanwhile creditors are clamorous and the cruel mill is steadily revolving for the family. In conclusion, we proceed to sketch out an outline which we trust, in no remote future, Government will fill in. The case of Captain Smith is clearly one which will be benefited by employment in moderation. Given a tolerable climate with a fair share of average humdrum duty—not maddening work—there seems to be no reason why he should not continue up to the Indian standard of capacity for years to come. We have faith in the good intentions of Government, and in its right action when direct justice is done without reference to official Bumbledom, and in this conviction we submit the following gist of the subject for favourable consideration. The health of Captain Smith gave way in the conscientious discharge of peculiarly trying duties in a notoriously unhealthy place, and on his release will be better than ever if Government will graciously give him a less harassing appointment in a more suitable climate. Meanwhile, we trust there are many Englishmen in Western India willing to show active sympathy with him and his family.

ENGLISH POLITICAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 3RD JULY.

WE have had an eventful week in Parliament, and one of the best debates in the session—the discussion upon Mr. Butt's proposal for Home Rule. The Government set aside two nights for dealing with that subject, and Irish grievances were fully, and fairly, and most eloquently discussed. Real oratory is not often heard in an assembly of practical Englishmen, but more than one of the speakers this week may claim to have reached that standard. The Home Rule case was very moderately put before Parliament. Though Repeal was abandoned, it was apparent that the Irish demand would ultimately lead to it, and Mr. Butt's cause was greatly weakened when it asked for nothing more than a Parliament to deal with no more than the concerns of local government. On the side of the Home Rulers the speeches of Mr. Butt, Mr. Sullivan, of the *Nation*, and Mr. O'Connor Power, showed that Irish eloquence is not yet dead, and as much may be said of the addresses of Dr. Ball, Mr. Smythe, and the O'Donoghue in opposition to the motion. But the finest speech in the whole debate, and certainly the most brilliant he ever uttered, was that of Mr. Disraeli. Now by banter, now by serious reasoning, he found and pierced hole after hole in the Irish armour; he said a good word for the Pope; in a few brief sentences he struck at the root of Irish discontent; and after rending the Home Rule fabric to shreds he wound up with a scornful peroration, of which the last words were: "If we sanction this Home Rule policy and do not cleanse the Parliamentary bosom of this perilous stuff we shall bring about the disintegration of the Kingdom and the destruction of the Empire." Public feeling seems to be that never was a case better presented to Parliament than this of Home Rule, and never was a case more thoroughly and completely shattered. Those who were the first to blame the Premier for granting two nights for the discussion of this subject were among the first to thank him when they had seen the result. The division, too, was less than had been expected. The Irish members reckoned over sixty Home Rulers in their own ranks, and at the last general election at least thirty-three English, Scotch, and Welsh members expressed themselves in favour of the principle. But electioneering promises are not to be relied upon, and it is therefore not surprising that the actual supporters in the division did not exceed 61, of whom eight or nine only were Englishmen. Six or seven Irish members paired for the motion, making the total minority 68.

Of course an Irish debate could not pass over without its amusing episodes. One was the reading by the O'Donoghue on the second night of the debate of a speech reported in a Dublin paper supposed to have been delivered by Mr. O'Connor Power on the first night of the debate. The speech was interlarded with "cheers" and "applause," but, alas for Mr. Power, it had not been made. The O'Donoghue, who, since he turned Gladstonian, has been a sort of Ismaelite among the Irishmen, made fine capital at the enemy's expense, but, alas for the member for Tralee, Mr. O'Connor Power gave him a most crushing reply by simply quoting from speeches made by the O'Donoghue when the latter was a repealer. Another, and a more painful incident, was the breakdown of Mr. Roebuck. The member for Sheffield is slow to believe in his declining powers, but "Tear 'em" is not what he was, and in place of his bite he will now have to be satisfied by feebly wagging his tail. His failure was entirely owing to physical debility, and the House most unmistakeably showed its sympathy for him.

Another debate of some significance has taken place upon Mr. Dixon's motion for compulsory education. Here, too, there was a temporary abandonment of principles. Just as the Home Rulers had abandoned Repeal, instead of compulsory school boards and compulsory education Mr. Dixon satisfied himself with advocating the latter only. A singular feature of the debate was the admission on the part of the Government, and on the part of everybody with influence on the Government side, that they were half persuaded to adopt the compulsory plan. Though Mr. Dixon was in a great minority his division list included almost every member of the late administration who was in the House, and judging from the tone of the present Government this view may very fairly be taken, that, when Mr. Disraeli's Government shall wane in popularity, and when the right hon. gentleman desires to find a weapon which will be acceptable to the nation, he will select compulsory education from the Liberal armoury.

We have had further disquieting news from Central Asia. It reaches us by way of St. Petersburgh, and is to the effect that a Russian envoy from Tashkend to Kashgar has been put in prison by the Ameer, and that the latter, fearing Russian vengeance, has placed 10,000 men upon his frontier. Another account seems to confirm the rumour, to which I have already referred, that difficulties have arisen between the Russians and the Chinese, and that a war on the frontiers of the two nations is considered to be highly prob[illegible] reported here twelve months ago [illegible] nations were in the most perfect [illegible] that the Russians were holding K[illegible] Chinese. News now reaches us [illegible] has been surrendered to the Chin[illegible] the latter contemplate an attack upon Kashgar. This is deemed to be far more likely than that Kashgar and Russia, or China and Russia should go to war. A strongly prevalent belief here is that Russia will watch the quarrel between the Ameer and the Chinese, and will give succour to whichever of the two will offer her the best advantage. But more information is wanted on this subject, and, as some of these events are said to have happened at the time when Mr. Forsyth's mission must have been in Kashgar, it is surprising we should not have received some information upon them through that channel.

I mentioned some time ago that our Government was not much disposed towards joining the approaching conference at Brussels. The invitation thereto arises out of the recent visit of the Czar, and Germany, which at first threw cold water on the affair, is now said to advocate it as strongly as Russia. This is believed to have been brought about through a change in the object of the conference. In addition to the humane treatment of prisoners, and neutrals, and the disuse of explosive bullets and soft lead, an effort will now be made to induce maritime nations to give up the right to seize an enemy's ships at sea. This proposal will be a direct blow at the influence of England and France, and would deprive this country of one of her most powerful weapons in time of war. A strong pressure is being brought to bear upon the Government, by petition and by public meeting, to induce them not to take part in this congress, or if they do to attend only for the purpose of showing that England will make no more such concessions as those contained in the Declaration of Paris of 1856. It is quite a healthy sign to find Englishmen beginning to take an interest in foreign politics.

Among the foreign topics which will sooner or later force the attention of the British nation will be the changed attitude of Turkey towards the Western nations, and, as Turkey is half-way to India, the matter may be of some interest to your readers. The failure of the last two loans has greatly embittered the Turks against the English and the French, and they are showing their resentment by discharging all the Europeans from their dockyards. The English engineers have already been dismissed from the navy, to the great peril of the latter. Many of the private Turkish shipowning firms have adopted the same course. This had been done in the case of the Kars a short time before she was run down on her way to Salonica, with a loss estimated at from 200 to 300 lives. The Porte has also placed a stringent interpretation upon what England and France have hitherto considered an important concession. At the close of the Crimean war the Sultan made a concession to the powers which had assisted him, by which it was provided that no person in the empire was to be molested on account of his religious opinions. This was all very plainly stated in the "Hatti-humaioun," but contrary to former practice the present Turkish Government have recently prosecuted several Mahommedans who have turned Christians on the ground that the concession did not apply to their case. This subject is being vigorously taken up by the English Government, and before Parliament rises from its labours we shall probably hear something said upon this matter at Westminster.

"Baron" Grant's presentation of Leicester Square—which now possesses one of the handsomest little gardens in the world—was such a barefaced attempt to whitewash a blemished reputation, that the Prince of Wales, and almost everybody else connected with the aristocracy who had been invited, declined to be present. This was just one of those cases where, contrary to the proverb, people would persist in looking the gift horse in the mouth. The incident forced upon the recollection many a disagreeable incident of the Baron's financial career. And what might otherwise have been forgotten was brought to mind by some of Baron Grant's Stock Exchange friends, who hired an army of "Sandwich" men to parade in the vicinity of the square and the West End clubs, bearing such declarations as "Reduced to poverty by the Emma mine," "Reduced to poverty by the Credit Foncier," and other speculations with which Mr. Grant has been associated. The newspapers are all suggesting that our open places should be dealt with like Leicester Square, and that donors of "better ascertained means" than Mr. Grant should come forward to do the work.

ENGLISH MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 3RD JULY.

AT the close of my last letter I alluded to the "marching past" of the troops at Aldershott before His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief. The weather was quite in keeping with our English summer: it was simply detestable; but I can well imagine what a treat it would have been to many of your readers throughout the Presidency to have partaken in the *al fresco* bath prepared by nature in the Long Valley on that particular day in June, when gold lace to an awful amount and many hundreds of yards of fine scarlet cloth received almost a *coup de grace* from *Jupiter Pluvius*. Notwithstanding the *contretemps*, the "march-past" was a sight of a shining character, and although the sun was absent the Prince of Wales was present and the recommendation of "try to be jolly" was never more heartily responded to than it was on this occasion. The Prince, whose spirits nothing can curb, appeared to be in his element (albeit a watery one), and remained on the ground until the last man of the last regiment had passed him, and then rode off to his quarters, and in a brief space of time was on his way to London, and in the evening was fresh enough to attend a dance at Lady Marian Alford's.

The sham fight of Friday was succeeded on Saturday by another remarkable but amiable struggle. I allude to the Highland Brigade sports got up by the three Highland regiments, viz., the 78th, 79th, and the 93rd, which had taken a conspicuous part in the recent manœuvres and which are now about to be separated. It was remarked on the previous day that a thorough good soaking had been cheaply bought even only to have been fortunate enough to see the magnificent way in which these Highland men in spite of the pitiless storm were "piped" past their future Sovereign. On Saturday the men paraded as clean as new pins, and after dinner they proceeded to a position which had been prepared for the fun, which commenced at 1 P.M. and was not over until after six o' the clock had been chimed. There were more than five thousand persons present, one train from London alone took down at least 600 visitors, and more would have been present had not the weather of the preceding day acted as a kind of caution. Sir Duncan Cameron and many other old "Blue Bonnets" from over the Border were present and appeared to relish the national games with as much enthusiasm as did their younger brethren. I will record one amusing incident. One of the sports was termed "the tug of war," which consists of a body of men holding on at one end of a rope and an equal number holding on at the other, and victory remains in the hands of those who pull their antagonists from off the ground on which they are placed until a certain mark on the rope passes a given point. On [illegible] the challenge was not confined to S[illegible] but all the other regiments in camp w[illegible] ed to furnish a contingent; but the m[illegible] 93rd vanquished all comers until they [illegible] fronted by ten stalwart fellows from [illegible] Fusileers. Then indeed came the tug [illegible] tween the Highlanders and Lowlanders [illegible] severe struggle took place, and the 21 on the point of winning, when all a
thing like a half-despairing and
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the Highland regiment, who
mind sent forth "the war note
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digious—the knot was carried
with many feet to spare. Then
interesting events, which my limite
not permit me to record. The whole
up by a sumptuous banquet, where
hospitality came out in its true col
those toasts with all the honours—who
forget them?

We are making some good progress
wholesome reform way. All the militar
pitals in the southern district have passed
the hands of the Control Department into
of the Medical Department. This is an a
common sense, and, judging from an analog
case in the sister service, promises to work w
A new class for the instruction of infantry offic
in field works has been opened at Chatham.
are fast gathering leaves from Moltke's b
Well, we cannot do better, as far as the light
yet been vouchsafed to us. It is doubtless kn
to a large proportion of your readers that an
ally military manœuvres on a gigantic scale ta
place on the continent of Europe, especially i
Prussia. This year an unusually large number of our officers are ordered from our School of Military Engineering at Chatham to proceed to the last-named country, and it is expected that both improvement to the mind and to the body will be the consequence.

Who has not heard of that great "Sahib" Gunner, Major-General Sir David Wood, K.C.B.? Well, after a glorious reign of five years as Commandant at Woolwich, he has been replaced by Major-General D'Aguilar. Sir David's love for his profession, particularly that part of it formed by the Horse Artillery, is almost romantic—it passes that of woman—but it sometimes during the period of his command led to something like inconvenience, as the "jacket" could in his eyes never be in the wrong; but we will let this pass—his few foibles were mightily over-weighted by his good deeds and generous actions.

It will very likely be pleasing to a goodly number of your soldier readers to hear that Captain Bickford, late of the Serapis, will, according to report, succeed to the first vacancy in the troop-ship squadron, probably to that in the Malabar, about to be caused by the retirement of Captain Sulivan, who has served his time.

The sudden death of Rear-Admiral Campbell, who was well known as the late popular commander of the Flying Squadron, took all his friends by surprise. He died apparently free from disease: he was a wiry, muscular man; and his prowess was admitted by all the athletes of London. It is believed that he died from the effects of internal hæmorrhage, caused by an accident he had recently met with on board the Narcissus. He was the son of the late General Sir Colin Campbell, who was not unknown to India.

Recruiting never promises to be popular in England while the authorities will continue with an obstinacy which is not observable in the most autocratic countries, to parade their military prisoners hand cuffed and attended by an escort through the streets of the metropolis and other large towns. This is not the way to attract desirable men into the army. As I heard the other day two likely looking respectable mechanics say on the occasion of two delinquent Hussars being marched along Oxford-street linked together by steel bracelets:—"Well, Bill, would you go for a soldier to be treated in that way?" "Not if I know it," was the rejoinder. A great deal has been lately said in and out of Parliament respecting the cruelty, let alone the injustice, of manacling those of Her Majesty's subjects who, not having been convicted, may, pending their committal, be under a cour
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40's Mule Twist	1s. 0¼d.
3 per cent. Consols for account	92⅞
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	97¾
Bar Silver	58⅜

The heavy Bombay mails of the 19th ult. arrived at Southampton to-day.

The s.s. Lombardy has passed through the Suez Canal. Arrival—Gadshill.

THE FAMINE IN BENGAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CALCUTTA, 22ND JULY.

The latest famine intelligence states that the Lieutenant Governor has visited Hajeepore and proceeded up the river to Gunduck, between Sarun and Chumparun. The weather is hot with sunshine after heavy rains, which is favourable for agriculture, and floods have abated in North Behar, where damage has been done to early and perhaps later crops, but the extent is not yet known. In the rest of Behar and Northern and Eastern Bengal prospects are excellent. Rain is very deficient in South-western Bengal, and the able-bodied have left works for the fields everywhere except in Sarun, where fifty thousand labourers remain, because ryots are working for themselves this year and will not hire. Adult male labourers get 1¼ pounds corn wages

yet stay. The de-
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lines
intervals, from Royapooram to Chintadrepetta.

WE learn by telegraph that the Secretary of State's final despatch on the subject of the Bombay Riots has not yet been published in London.

THE leave obtained by Dr. Urquhart, Coroner of Madras, has expired, and we are told that he has applied for an extension of two years' leave without pay.

WE are informed that the Hon. Mr. Bullen Smith has declined the office of President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to which he was elected on Thursday.

THE proposal of the Inspector-General of Police, Madras, that St. Thomas' Mount be made the head-quarters of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Central Range, has been sanctioned by the Government.

THE Sheristedar of the Lakhpat Adawlut reports that on the 19th June 1874, at 5 o'clock in the evening, a sound like the report of a cannon was heard, followed by a slight shock of earthquake and showers of rain.

IT is rumoured that Mr. E. M. Fogo, of Messrs. Remington and Co., will be appointed an additional member of the Legislative Council of Bombay, in place of Mr. Bythell, next month. Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay succeeds Mr. Mungul dass Nathoobhoy, who retires from Council on account of ill-health. Mr. Narayen Vasudeo and Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy will, it is understood, be re-appointed for two more years.

"VANITY FAIR," June 27:—Polo has this week been darkened by a rather serious accident. Captain Dansey and Captain Birch-Reynardson came into collision on Saturday: and the latter, being thrown heavily, sustained several internal injuries, combined with concussion of the brain: he appears to be going on well, however, at which everybody is rejoiced, as it would be sad if the dawning glories of this novel and intellectual game were dimmed by any untoward accident to one of its professors.

THE London correspondent of the *Indian Daily News* has been informed that Mr. Archibald Forbes, who was recently Famine correspondent for the *Daily News* out here, is about to return to India to assume the editorship of the *Englishman*. The writer does not vouch for the correctness of the information, but only says that he heard it from a gentleman who occupies a good position on one of the leading journals at home. We should hardly think that there can be any sufficient grounds for the statement, as it is scarcely probable that a gentleman occupying Mr. Forbes' position on the English press would care to exchange it for the life of an editor in Calcutta: moreover, it is the first intimation which has reached us of any probable change in the present editorial conduct of the *Englishman*. The *Overland Mail* just received, however, repeats the announcement.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*:—A Berlin telegram says that disquieting rumours respecting affairs in Central Asia have become current at St. Petersburg. A caravan arriving at Narin on the 8th of May brought intelligence, received from what is believed to be a trustworthy source, to the following effect:—Three days' journey from the frontier of Kashgar a report was received that the Ameer had seized and imprisoned a Russian envoy arriving from Tashkend; and, fearing a war with Russia, he then concentrated about 10,000 troops on the frontier. The *Augsburg Gazette* publishes a communication from St. Petersburg, based on what is described as authentic intelligence brought by caravans, stating that Yakoob Beg is arming against Russia. The writer considers a collision between Russia and China as possible, and concludes that in any case important events may be expected in Eastern Asia.

THE *Indian Observer*:—*Apropos* of our article on "cram" we would direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the great "crammer" (Mr. Wren), which appears regularly in the *Saturday Review*. Mr. Wren himself is a Cambridge M.A.: he is assisted by a staff of twelve lecturers: of these one is a German, another an Italian, and another—Mr. Lowne—F.L.S. and Actonian Prizeman. The remaining nine are all high-honour men of Oxford or Cambridge. There are two Oxford first class classics: two senior and one fourth classics of Cambridge—a fifth, seventh, and fourteenth wrangler, and, one second class in Moral Sciences, Cambridge. Had these men stayed at their own universities the most promising candidates for honours would have "coached" with them, and the public would have pronounced *their* education satisfactory in the extreme. Why should young men who read with these tutors in London be stigmatized as "crammed" impostors?

THE following is a list of the successful candidates at the election held on the 24th June last at the "Royal School at Bath for Daughters of Officers of the Army":—

		Votes.
1.	Miss M. S. F. Holt	2,971
2.	Miss G. L. E. Atkinson	2,472
3.	Miss E. E. C. Lye	2,253
4.	Miss G. Hopper	1,920
5.	Miss Mary Browne	1,671
6.	Miss U. M. Fitzpatrick	1,483

Of the above Miss Browne had failed at eight previous elections and Misses Holt, Atkinson, Hopper, and Fitzpatrick at three elections. It was Miss Lye's first election.

All but Miss Lye were "strongly recommended" by the Committee, and Miss Lye was recommended.

Misses Holt, Hopper, and Fitzpatrick are orphans; Miss Lye has her mother living, and Miss Atkinson has both parents alive.

Of the 34 unsuccessful candidates Miss Travers stood first with 1,423 votes.

The first nine of the unsuccessful candidates had all upwards of 1,000 votes each.

THE Calcutta *Telegraph Gazette* of Sunday afternoon, reporting the arrival of the s.s. Bushire from the Rangoon ports, also says—"One serang and five lascars, passengers on board this steamer from Akyab to Chittagong, only survivors of the crew of a brig belonging to Ahmed Ally of Chittagong, report the loss of their vessel at sea on the 4th inst., while on a voyage from Trincomalee to that port. They encountered very heavy weather in the middle of the Bay of Bengal. The side of their vessel was stove in by the sea and sank from under them. The six survivors managed to scramble into the only boat that was on board, without food or water. They were twelve days in the boat, subsisting only on the rain water they could catch; latterly they were obliged to drink salt water until they reached the Island of Ramree, where they received food and water; from thence they proceeded in their small boat to Akyab; three of the men were very weak, and all of them covered with large boils, showing that they had been exposed to the weather for some time. They reported as well the loss of other two vessels belonging to the same port on the same day, who were sailing in company with them. It is believed that the crews of these vessels are drowned."

THE *Home News*:—There is some hope yet, we fancy, for the claimants of Kirwee Prize, if we do not misinterpret the answer given by Lord G. Hamilton, on Monday, to Sir S. Fitzgerald. It appears that the questions raised by the prize agents, with regard to the unadjusted accounts, were referred in March to the Indian Government for its final report thereon. We are also assured that Lord Salisbury has been carefully considering the various claims brought to his notice in this connection, as well as the strong array of legal opinions by which those claims are backed. To predict what Government will decide in any matter where self interest may be at odds with law and justice, would be as dangerous as to predict the weather we shall have in England a week hence; but it is safe, we think, to hope the best from such a Viceroy as Lord Northbrook, and so independent and just-minded a Secretary of State as Lord Salisbury. The weight of precedent and legal opinion is so strong in favour of the claimants, that, but for the frequent failure of just claims when pitted against political sophistries and the power of actual possession, it would be difficult to see how the issue of the long struggle of the claimants can be decided against them. It is clear that something must be very wrong somewhere, when a claim to booty captured in 1858 remains still to settle, in spite of all that has been urged on both sides of the question for so many years past.

THE *Times* says:—Nothing but the firmness of the Viceroy saved us from the closing of the Suez Canal and from the necessity of obeying the behest of M. de Lesseps to return to the route round the Cape. In 1872 the number of vessels passing through the canal was 1082, of which 761 were British and only 80 French. The Khedive owns more of the canal than all the French shareholders, and yet Frenchmen manage it, and a French president declares that he will do nothing to improve it. From these facts Mr. Baillie Cochrane infers the expediency of a certain course of action. Sir Edward Watkin is of opinion that the British Government, in concert with others, might devise a eme for making the canal as deep and wide intended, and for obtaining a guarantee nst the recurrence of such difficulties as e which lately threatened us. Mr. Kin d also calls for guarantees, and thinks that n if we were called upon to repay any portion o e borrowed money, we should be amply paid by commercial advantages afforded by he canal.' Here we have already provisions international conventions, engineering works ertaken by the maritime powers for the mon good, and loans for the purpose and for ng up the interests of the shareholders. rise at once above municipal courts and ary litigation. The Suez Canal will always ated politically, and that being the case, e inclined to think that it will come under ssion soon enough. Our members of Parliament better take the hint Lord Derby gave the ot day, and let the subject alone for the prese

This what the *Madras Athenæum* says regardi the recent agitation here for the accelerati of the Mail Service:—"What is now needed that we in Madras should hasten to strengthe cause by a similar public demonstr to what has taken place last week in Bom. That all India will actively sympathi th the movement is unquestionable, and the in sts of South India are quite as fully olved in securing speedier postal commu tion with England as those of our neig urs in the Western Presidency. Indeed, th ent seems a favourable opportunity to moot estion as to whether an acceleration of the O Mails between Madras and Bombay mig t be found practicable. We have no id suggesting that the speed of the ordinary m ain should be increased, although taking, as it s, 41 hours to accomplish the distance be Madras and Bombay, the average rate about 19 miles an hour, thus given, does commend itself to one as particularly travelling. Then the mail steamers only ve Bombay *after* 5 P.M. on Fridays, while ail train from Madras of the previous Wedn evening reaches the Boree Bunder termin efore 10.30 A.M., Bombay time. At an ave speed throughout inclusive of course of s ges, of 28 miles an hour, a weekly special and Mail train leaving Madras at noon o ursday would reach the Bombay terminus than an hour before the mail steamer's adv ed hour of sailing, and more than two hour re, as an ordinary thing; the after-mail pack put on board off the Apollo Bunder. We n see no insuperable obstacle to some arrangement being brought about at no distant date. It would probably be less easy lise similar expedition in the receipt of the and Mails from Bombay, owing to the ain hour of arrival of the mail steamers in arbour."

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 3RD JULY.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Mirzapore, Commander A. Parish, R. N. R. arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon with the English mails of the 3rd inst. on board. She sailed from Suez on the 10th, and Aden on the 16th instant. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr J L Lumsden.	Mr E E Sale.
Mrs Balfour's ayah.	Mr J Wilkinson.
Mrs LeMesurier's ayah.	Mr. P. Hodkinson.
Mr Atkin's servant.	Mr Kadir Bux.
Mr C P Bird.	Mr G. Anderson.
Mr H E Watson.	Mr B Anderson.
Mr. A. Gilbert.	Mr and Mrs. Chambers.
Mr J Wright.	Dr Rivers.
Mr R Hutcheson.	Mr Pillug.

FROM VENICE.

Mr R H Hotter.	Miss Rose.
Dr Ward.	Colonel Glasspoole.
Miss Ward.	Lieut-Colonel Harriss.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr H J Walton.	Surgeon Major Gibbon.

FROM ADEN.

Mr Dhunjibhoy.	Mr. Almara Vittoba.
Mr. Syed Ahmed.	Mr. Abraham.

She experienced from Suez to Aden light and variable airs, calm and fine weather; from Aden to Bombay moderate to fresh S.W. monsoon and overcast weather.

VESSELS SPOKEN.—July 11, P & O. s.s. Delhi, lat 25-32 N., long 35-25 E., and the s.s. Nizam steering north-westerly. July 12, s.s. Richmond, lat 22-7 N., long 37-40 E. July 13, s.s. Corinna, lat. 18-18 N., long 39-50 E. July 14, P. & O. s.s. Lombardy, lat 14-18 N., long 14-55 E. uly 15, at Aden Spanish frigate Carmen.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, July 3.)

A CONVERSATION took place in the Lords on June 26, on the subject of short terms of service in the army, as regards the infantry regiments, and a motion for the production of correspondence concerning the subject was negatived. Their lordships have read the Intoxicating Liquors Bill a second time, and it is not expected that any serious opposition will be made by them to its finally becoming law.

In the Commons on June 26, Mr. Baillie Cochrane called attention to our relations with the Suez Canal Company, and pointed out the importance of the British Government giving its adhesion to the proposals made by the other European powers by which tribunals would be created for the settlement of all difficulties which might arise in connection with the affairs of the canal. No practical results, however, arose from the discussion.

On the same day Mr. Torrens moved for a select committee to inquire into the claims of the Nawab Nazim of Bengal. The consideration of the question led to some sharp personalities being exchanged between Sir J. Gray and Lord G. Hamilton, who strongly opposed the motion; and so the debate terminated. The Kirwee Prize accounts have been asked for by Sir G. Fitzgerald; but Lord G. Hamilton could name no day for their production: he presumed that the consideration of some questions raised by the prize-agents has caused the delay. The accounts were sent to India for report last March. Lord G. Hamilton, in reply to a question from Mr. Forsyth, has stated that the treaty between the Government of India and the King of Siam had been ratified; also that, according to the latest authentic information he had received, the total number of deaths from starvation in Bengal had been announced as twenty-three. Lord Hamilton has also promised to lay the papers on the recent Bombay riots before the House as soon as he obtained possession of them. Last night Mr. Butt's Home-Rule motion was negatived by 397. The numbers being 61 for the motion and 458 against it.

Very important news has arrived from the scene of hostilities in Spain. Mashal Concha has been killed in an action before Estella, and the Republican army has had to retreat on its former positions. General Zabala has been appointed Marshal Concha's successor. The funeral of the deceased general took place yesterday in Madrid.

News from St. Petersburg speaks of Russia as arming against Yakoob Beg, and the probability of a collision between Russia and China.

Her Majesty is at Windsor Castle, but is expected to go to Osborne next week.

The Earl of Dalhousie has been attacked by serious illness, but is now said to be improving.

The appeal of the Scinde Railway Company against the claims of the Oriental Inland Steam Company has been dismissed with costs.

Her Majesty has confirmed the appointment of Mr. G. G. Morris of the Ben. C.S., to be a Judge at Bengal, and Mr. J. Gibbs, Bo. C.S., to be a Member of Council at Bombay.

A list of Indian Civil-Service candidates who have passed the final examination has been issued.

Col. Sir F. Goldsmid, C.B., K.S. I., has read a very interesting paper on roads in Central Asia at the Royal United Service Institution.

At the recent meeting of the Indian Finance Committee the Marquis of Salisbury and Sir G. Balfour have given evidence.

Leicester-square, beautifully replanted and decorated, was handed over, on July 2, to the Metropolitan Board of Works by Mr. Albert Grant, M.P., as a free gift to the inhabitants of the metropolis.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Maj.-Gen. J. Armstrong, C.B.; Viscountess Amberley; Lady Heytesbury; the Hon. Lucy Maria Kerr; J. Staniforth, Esq., late Ben. C.S.; Captain W. Swinton, late E.I.C.M.S.; the Rev. H. Taylor, Mad. Ret.; the Rev. W. H. Twyning, J.P. for Pembroke.

NEWS-LETTERS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.]

POONA, 20TH JULY.

A FEW lines from the Deccan capital may, perhaps, be acceptable to your readers. To begin as usual with the weather, we are having gentle drizzles with glimpses of sunshine. On Saturday it rained, but cleared up about the time fixed for the Gymkhana Races. These were not very exciting. To-day the Artillery at Kirkee are "at home"—all there in fact. Thursdays are devoted to cricket. The new badminton shed is ready, and will be used for the first match on Thursday next. We also have amusement supplied on Sundays, when the service at St. Mary's is as good as a play. In the first place the seats are so arranged that every one may stare at his neighbours; then the style of the preaching is theatrical and sensational. Yesterday the subject was "Spiritualism," and spirits were called rubbishy creatures who had led rubbishy lives. The preacher said *millions* of people believed in spiritualism—which I doubt. He quoted his favourite paper the *Spectator* and the Bombay papers, which seem out of place in the pulpit, though very useful elsewhere. The singing is good, though the tunes selected were not. The service would be improved if the responses were sung.

Did you see *Native Opinion* on ladies considered as coach-women? He evidently disapproves of ladies driving, and talks of *obsequious* ghorawallas ready to stop the horses if they seemed likely to bolt! Why not? Would they not do the same if *N. O.* was driving? Ungallant *N. O.* The Poona papers are generally filled with extracts from other papers. This is, I suppose, unavoidable in a place where there is little news, but it would be a good thing if they kept together the extracts from each paper, so that those who take the Bombay dailies might see at once what to skip. Thus let them head a column with "Extracts from *Bombay Gazette*." Besides mixing up paras from different papers they have a curious idea of what is *local* news. For instance, in the column headed "The Deccan," I have seen news about things which took place in Calcutta, Madras, and even England. The Duke of Cambridge holding a levée in London can hardly be called local news!

"Light, more light," is our chief want here. Poona must be, I should think, the worst-lighted town in India. And yet it is the seat of Government for four months each year!

KURRACHEE, 15TH JULY.

SATURDAY last was a great day with us Kurracheeites. There was a grand cricket match played in the Government Gardens between the Station and Zoroastrian Cricket Clubs. The match commenced at 11-30 A.M. precisely. The Zoroastrians winning the toss sent their adversaries in, who made the poor score of 51 runs, out of which Major Pottinger, the Secretary and Captain of the Station Club, contributed 22 runs. He went in fifth, and was not out. Major Pottinger batted splendidly all throughout, and made three excellent hits. Major LeMesurier played second best. His wicket fell to the round hand bowling of Dadabhoy, who took about five wickets in all in the first innings. About four wickets fell to the low-hand twist bowling of Nusserwanjee. The Parsees went in next, but were rather unfortunate, for they scored only 51 runs, their highest score being only 9 runs by Framroze. This low score was owing to the garden ground being just prepared for cricketing, so that it was quite soft, and was consequently cut up by the first eleven that played, as every ball almost shot in, and rolled in the dust, so that it became difficult to play it. After tiffin, commenced the second innings, in which the Station made 96 runs; during this innings also Major Pottinger batted splendidly. The Parsees went in next, but, before the whole innings could be played out, it got late in the evening, and so the wickets were drawn, and the game was decided by the first innings. Towards evening the tent set apart for Europeans was filled to overflowing with the *élite* of the station. The one for native gentlemen was also crowded with Parsees, and a sprinkling of Purbhoos and others. By five o'clock the garden presented a most pleasant and agreeable sight. It seemed as though it was a great fair. On one side was the cricketting, on the other were ladies vieing with each other in archery. On one side was croquet and on the other badminton. Round about each particular spot were crowds of its respective admirers in their gaudiest attire. Round the circle in the gardens were double rows of first-class carriages, and in the centre was the band of the 56th Regiment playing some beautiful airs. Besides these were a large number of second class carriages further off. Towards sunset the crowd gradually dispersed, and every one went home quite delighted at all he had seen. I hope we shall frequently have sports like these in the Government Gardens, which is the most suitable place to spend a holiday in, and thus to drive *ennui* away.

Our water scheme is progressing satisfactorily under the management of Mr. Strachan, C.E., our worthy Municipal Secretary and Surveyor. The work would have been commenced by this time, had it not been for certain material improvements and alterations proposed by Mr. Strachan, and submitted to Colonel Merriman by the Municipal Board for his opinion, which we expect to receive shortly. The new proposal will effect a saving of about two lacs of rupees in the total outlay. Instead of the water being drawn from where the present well is at the Mullcer, two large wells are to be excavated two miles higher up, which will not only give a better fall, but will enable the masonry pipe to be conducted through safer ground, and thus effect a great saving in the repairs, which would have otherwise become frequently necessary. I learn that the drawings of the distribution pipes and the reservoir and all other minor details are fully complete. All we want now is to make once a fair start, and, under the superintendence of an energetic secretary like Mr. Strachan, we may soon expect the work to be completed satisfactorily.

You will have probably heard before this, that the young Jam of Lus Beyla, who was a State prisoner at Hydrabad for sime time, effected his escape into his native country of Lus Beyla, where I learn he was received with universal joy by the people, from one end of the country to the other. Certain police officials, I hear, are suspended on account of this escape. It appears that he sent away his family about a week before his own exit from the place. The Khan, I learn, is in bad odour with all his subjects, who would therefore, under these circumstances, hail with joy the advent of their former chief into his native country after a long absence.

I observe that a large quantity of sleepers arrive in Kurrachee for the Indus Valley line from England. Sind is full of babul forests, which are within a stone's throw, you may say, of the line of railway. I think it very bad policy to import them from England, when they could be had almost at your very heels. Probably it may be urged on behalf of Government that the English sleepers are more durable, but, considering the great difference in the prices of the two, the balance is considerably in favour of the propriety and advisability of using the indigenous sleeper. The Government have taken the construction of the Indus Valley line into their own hands, on the plea that they will construct it more economically than what the Sind Railway could do. But, if this is the way that they are going to commence it, it will not be a wonder if the cost per mile should exceed that of the Sind Railway.

We had some good showers of rain on Sunday night, at least they were good enough for us, because we get so little rain here. It was nearly an inch that we had. The wind since then blew from the east and south-east, and it was very sultry for two days afterwards. The wind has now changed, and we have it as usual from the west, so that it is very cool indeed. The sky is overcast with clouds, so that we shall soon be having more rain.

The following is the score of the cricket match:—

KURRACHEE ELEVEN OF GENTLEMEN.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
1 Addison, b Dadabhoy	0	c Maneckjee	8
2 LeMessurier, b do.	10	b Dadabhoy	8
3 Campbell, b Nusserwanjee	3	b Nusserwanjee	11
4 Oliver, b do.	2	run out	0
5 Lang, run out	0	b Dadabhoy	17
6 Pottinger, not out	22	b Nusserwanjee	6
7 Malcomson, c Hormusjee	2	b Do.	6
8 Trueman, b Nusserwanjee	0	b Do.	12
9 Pringle, b Dadabhoy	0	c Do.	14
10 Brackenbury, leg before wicket do.	3	not out	4
11 Haynes, b Nusserwanjee	2	c Nusserwanjee	8
Byes	1		1
Leg Byes	4		1
Wide Balls	2		0
No Balls	0		0
Total of First Innings	51	Second Innings	96

PARSEE RISING STAR.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
1 Burjorjee, b Pottinger	1	st. Pringle	0
2 Cowasjee, b Pringle	1		
3 Nusserwanjee, b Pottinger	0	Not out	8
4 Dadabhoy, b do	3	b Pottinger	9
5 Nusserwanjee, b do	1		
6 Rustomjee, b do	0		5
7 Maneckjee, b do	0	b Addison	8
8 Framroze, b Pringle	9	b Pottinger	1
9 Hormusjee, b Pottinger	4	run out	3
10 Sorabjee, run out	3		
11 Jehanghir, not out	2	c Brackenbury	0
Byes	5		1
Leg Byes	0		1
Wide Balls	1		0
No Balls	0		1
Total of First Innings	30	Second Innings	37

THE BANGALORE RACES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

THIRD DAY, SATURDAY, 18TH JULY.

THE weather since Thursday last has been very unfavourable, and, although to-day could only be called showery, the showers were heavy enough in all conscience, and the threatening aspect of affairs doubtless deterred numbers of the softer sort from attending the meeting. The ring was, if anything, fuller than on the previous days, but the Grand Stand looked rather bare, and reminded one of the "quality not quantity" principle; neither was the sport up to the usual standard though passable enough considering the paucity of the field: a weakness which should not exist in a sporting station like Bangalore, with its facilities for training, &c.; and were there only a better show of plucky outsiders, there would be no lack of excitement.

The time fixed for commencement to-day was 4 p.m. (the *Spectator's* devil has made it 6 p.m. in this morning's paper), and shortly after the hour two cracks appeared to contest for

THE GRAND STAND STAKES—Value Rs. 500 from the fund. For all maidens. Weight for age and class. Previous winners of the season, once 7lbs, twice 10lbs extra. 2 miles. A sweepstakes of Rs. 100 for each horse declared to start. Entrance 1st March Rs. 50, 1st May Rs. 100, 1st July Rs. 200.

st. lbs.
Mr. Pilgrim's......b aus h The Secret...... 9 7 Hackney...... 1
Mr. Downall's ......b aus g Hanwell......... 8 13 Henderson... 2
Time—3m. 58s.

Secret took the lead, both pulling, and kept it throughout, winning by six lengths. Hanwell crept up to close quarters in the second round, but could not keep it.

THE BEDOUIN HANDICAP—Value Rs. 350. For all Arabs. 1¼ miles. To close and name 13th July. Handicap to be declared at 8 a.m. of 17th July. Entrance Rs. 100, P. P.

st. lbs.
Ally Asker's Confederacy ....g a h Midwinter...... 8 2 Williamson... 1
Mr Abdoola Salim's...g a h Delaware ...... 9 2 Tyrrell......... 2
H H Aga Khan's......g a h Saum .... 8 7 Brewtey 3
Time—2m. 50s.

Away beautifully together; Midwinter made the running and was never headed. Coming in the straight Tyrrell called on Delaware, but, finding he had no chance, forbore pressing his horse, like a good jockey as he is. Saum a bad third. Midwinter ran last year (then the property of Col. Prettyjohn) without success; and on the present occasion showed improved form as he certainly won just as he liked.

THE WALER PURSE—Value Rs. 400. For all Colonial horses. R. C. and distance. Weight for age. Winners of one season 5 lbs., of two or more seasons 7 lbs. additional. Winner of the meeting, once 5 lbs, twice 10 lbs. extra. Weight accumulative. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. A sweepstakes of Rs. 100 for each horse declared to start. Entrance 1st March Rs. 50; 1st May Rs. 75; 1st July Rs. 100.

st. lbs.
Mr. Covey's..........b aus g Timbertop...... 9 11 Tyrrell......... 1
Capt. Langford's ...r aus g Vidette ....10 2 Thorpe 2
Time—2m. 42s.

A close race, although it was patent that Vidette was overmatched, Timbertop winning easily by half a length.

THE GALLOWAY PURSE.—For all Arab galloways. R. C. and distance. Rs. 300 from the fund. Weight for age. Rs. 75 for a start. Entrance 1st March Rs. 50; 1st May Rs. 75; 1st July Rs. 100.

st. lbs.
Mr. A. Rahimoon's...b a gal Amnesty......... 9 0 Mr R......... 1
Captain Dent's ......bl a gal Saladin .... 9 0 Vinall........ 2
Mr Crawford's ......b a gal Chieftain......... 9 0 Thorpe 3
Mr F otts's ....b a gal The Stoic......... 9 0 Finch 0
Mr Walte. s...........g a gal Gwalior .... 8 12 K eem 0
Time—2m. 49s.

Chieftain was very restless at starting, and had to be led up till the last moment; as the horses got away his syce, somehow, got in the way of Gwalior, causing the jockey Kureem almost to pull up dead, thereby losing several lengths, which he never quite recovered, not being in the race from beginning to end. This was the best race of the day. Stoic made the running to the half-mile, when Amnesty and Saladin turned up for honours, the former slightly leading. Saladin put on a spurt in the run home, if anything a little late, landing close on Amnesty's quarter and actually gaining on him in the last few strides.

THE LADIES' PURSE—Value Rs. 200. For all *bona-fide* ladies' horses, either English or Colonial (race horses excluded) that have been in possession of and have carried the owner for three months previous to the meeting, and have not trained prior to 1st July. Weight 11st. ½ mile. G.R. To name at noon on the previous day.

st. lbs.
Mrs Barnes's ....c w g Crown Prince......11 0 Mr Going ... 1
Mrs Peile's.............c w g Rufus ....11 0 Mr Hill 2
Time—1m. 2s.

Bangalore being such a noted place for good housewives, ladies' soup-kitchens, and other charities, fully accounts for the apparent dearth of sporting proclivities amongst our numerous lady proprietors. This race was an easy victory for Crown Prince, who simply ran a waiting race and won in a canter.

THE CHARGER STAKES.—For all officers' horses that have been ridden on parade before, and have not run during the meeting. Rs. 350. 1 mile. G.R. Arabs 9st. 7lbs. Colonials 11st. 7lbs. To name at noon the previous day. Entrance Rs. 75, P.P.

st. lbs.
Capt Kenney's ....b aus g Warwick......... 11 7............ 1
Mr. Robinson's ......g aus g Autocrat .... 11 7 Mr. Going. 2
Mr. Hill's ....bl w g Jorrocks .... 11 7 Owner 3

A well-contested race between Warwick and Autocrat, for although the latter forged ahead at the rise he could not shake off his opponent, who won by half a length. Jorrocks nowhere.

So much for the third day of the meeting. It may be said that there is room for improvement in the days to come next week, at any rate it is to be hoped that there will be no further retrogression. One source of great annoyance to the *lower* ten who go to the races on wheels is the manner in which the departure of carriages is arranged by the police; anything less than a "pair of bloods" having to wait in the ranks for someting like half an hour or until the occupants of the Grand Stand have had time to clear away at their leisure.

The ball at Government House last night went off with the greatest *éclat*, as anything carried out in the liberal manner for which Sir R. Meade is famous cannot fail to do; and adds, if possible, more than ever to the well-deserved popularity of our Chief Commissioner.

The cricket match yesterday between the Bangalore Cricket Club and Visitors was accorded to the latter, on the first innings they scoring 132 runs to their opponents' 107. Want of space prevents my giving the score in detail.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am glad to see that "Assured's" letter, which you published some issues back, has drawn forth one from Mr. Lidbetter in your paper of yesterday. I hope now that the subject is attracting attention we shall see the just complaints of the *heavily weighted individuals* in Life Assurance Companies on the old plan boldly set forth. There is no justification whatever for a continuance of the *old* rates of Assurance now that the conditions upon which those rates were based have entirely changed. It is impossible to deny that sanitary and other arrangements have reduced mortality to an extent that would justify old Companies making very large concessions. I am in correspondence with my Company on this subject, and before moving further in the direction of giving ventilation to my grievance I intend to await the result. But what is to be thought of the extraordinary meanness of certain Directors who, having for many years past drawn exceptionally large dividends from their old constituents, refuse to let *them* benefit from any concessions made? One Society *has* reduced its rates to a trifling extent, not by any means to the extent it should or will hereafter be compelled to, but even this slight concession is only for *new* comers, the old constituents, who have been the main support of the institution hitherto and from whom the vast dividends have been drawn, being told that "*a contract taken on certain terms must as a matter of business remain on its own original basis*, as if such a theory, correct enough in itself, could be held to have any application whatever under the circumstances of the case. The reduction of rates shows that the *original* danger to life is *lessened*, and therefore it is illogical to take the old rates any longer, for, the original danger which created the higher rates having to an admitted extent passed away, there is no ground on which it would longer be just to take the higher rates. In fact, the objection to let an old constituent participate in the concession could only hold good if it could be shown that he was still living under the original danger. The Society is thus taking rates representing the old danger while the assured is admittedly living under lessened danger, and according to the Society's own showing (for new comers) with a better chance of life.

Z.

21st July.

BOMBAY.

THE total rainfall at Toolsee up to 18th July was 42 inches 98 cents. at the hill, and 47 inches 67 cents. in the valley.

A NEW GUJERATEE WEEKLY.—The *Satya Mitra*, or the True Friend, is the title of a new Gujeratee weekly newspaper started in Bombay from Sunday last by Mr. Muncherjee Cowasjee Lungrana, author of several Gujeratee works.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 18th July, was 56 feet 6 tenths, the rainfall to same date being 38 inches 93 cents. In the corresponding week last year it was 48 feet 3 tenths, the rainfall being 39 inches 77 cents.

THE CHARGE OF NEGLIGENT DRIVING AGAINST THE DRIVER OF A TRAMWAY CAR.—The case in which John Edwards, the driver of a tramway car, was charged at the instance of Police Superintendent Crummey with rash and negligent driving, was yesterday resumed before Mr. Cooper at the Fort Police Court; when, after the examination of another witness, his Worship dismissed the case.

THE WEATHER IN POONA.—We have had only a sprinkling of rain since Sunday morning, and a slight fall, and the rain still holds off. Though the weather is very pleasant to those who are strong, weak people are suffering very much from it, and there is a good deal of sickness both in camp and city. Rain has fallen heavily in the surrounding districts, especially towards the Ghauts. More rain is anxiously looked for to thoroughly clear the air.—*Deccan Herald.*

ABDUCTION.—Yesterday before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, Mr. Jefferson, on behalf of one Ebrahim Oomer, a resident of Gogary Mohulla, lodged an information to the effect that the niece of his client, one Murriam, a girl under the age of 14, had been enticed away by a certain Mahomed Hajee and his wife Ajaybai. It appears that on the morning of the 20th instant the child was on her way to school as usual, having on her person ornaments to the extent of Rs. 380, when Mahomed Hajee and his wife succeeded in enticing her away. The informant, upon being acquainted with the circumstances, resorted to the house of Mahomed Hajee and demanded his niece, but the request was for some unaccountable reason refused. Under the circumstances he charged them with enticing away a minor from his lawful protection, and prayed that they may be dealt with according to law. His Worship directed summonses to issue.

THE ALBERT MILLS COMPANY.—An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of this company was held yesterday, at its registered office, 5, Hornby Row, for the purpose of confirming a resolution adopted at the meeting held on the 8th inst. Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit was in the chair. The notice convening the meeting having been read, it was proposed by Mr. Nanabhoy Hormusjee, seconded by Mr. Dulputram Goculdas, and carried unanimously,—"That Mr. Allarakhiabhoy Sievejee be, and is hereby, appointed to be the secretary and agent of the company, and shall have, under the control and supervision of the directors, full power and authority to give such orders and directions and enter into such contracts and agreements as he may think proper for the necessary and ordinary purposes of the business of the company, and that his remuneration shall be a commission of one quarter anna per lb. on all goods manufactured and sold by the company." The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

ASSAULT BY THE CAPTAIN OF A VESSEL.—Yesterday before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, William Mack, articled seaman of the British ship Frank Flint, charged Captain Williams, commanding that vessel, with assaulting him on the 25th of March last while on the voyage out. The complainant stated that on the day in question while the ship was being towed out of the river Mersey, he was seated on a chest in the forecastle suffering from the effects of drink, when the captain came up and, pulling him off, ordered him to resume his work immediately. The violence of the pull prostrated the complainant on the deck, and the defendant then followed it up with a severe blow on the mouth, which knocked out two of his teeth. The complainant's statement was supported by witnesses; and his Worship first sentenced the defendant to one month's rigorous imprisonment, but afterwards commuted the punishment to a fine of Rs. 50; Rs. 30 of which were ordered to be paid as compensation to the complainant.

THE CONCERT AT THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

EITHER music hath great charms for the Bombay mind or the Indo-British is, as it deserves to be, a very popular institution, for notwithstanding the heavy downpour of rain on Tuesday night, the concert given for the benefit of the school was very well attended. The performance was not perhaps quite equal to some others that have been given in the same room, but on the whole those who did brave the elements had no reason to complain and evinced their entire satisfaction with the performance by loud and continued applause. "Farewell to the Forest," arranged as a glee, with which the vocal part of the performance opened, was very creditably rendered indeed. It was well sustained, and was evidently the result of careful training and practice. The baritone solo which followed, "Nazareth," was given in a fine manly voice, but was sung a little too fast, and was very much marred by the accompaniment. It is not every one who can read Tennyson even tolerably, but the gentleman who undertook the interpretation of "Lady Clara Vere de Vere" is pretty well-known in Bombay circles as possessing considerable dramatic talent, and he acquitted himself very satisfactorily, just escaping an *encore*. The rich and cultivated soprano of the young lady who next sang "Merry Bird" has often awakened the echoes of more spacious halls in Bombay, where sweet music is discoursed, than that at Sonapore. She sang—as she always sings—charmingly and with piquancy and *verve*. The "Maniac" behaved himself as a properly-constituted lunatic ought to behave, and was encored. A lady whom we have not had the pleasure of hearing before made, we believe, her *début* on this occasion and was greeted with a vociferous *encore*, to which she very obligingly responded. To pass strictures on amateur efforts, especially when devoted towards a charitable object, is not a pleasing task, but after so much praise perhaps we may be excused for remarking that several of the accompaniments were played in a way that considerably marred the effect of some of the songs, notably "Nazareth," which completely succumbed to the attacks of the accompanist. We hope that the hint will be taken in good part, and that the blemish we have indicated, which possibly arises from insufficient practice, will be remedied.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the meeting of the Council held on Tuesday last, there were present:—C. Currey, Esq., chairman; Dr. T. Blaney, Dr. Cook, Dr. Hewlett, Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq., Mahomed Ali Rogay, Esq., Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., the Hon. Narayen Vasudeo, Raghunath Narayen Khote, Esq., and Shantaram Narayen, Esq.

The Chairman said the first business was a memo. from the Municipal Commissioner recommending sanction to the payment of Rs. 7,611-13-7, excess up to date on the authorised expenditure of four lacs for the Toolsee water works, and applying for sanction to an expenditure of Rs. 1,500 a month for the works until the commencement of the next working season. There was a letter from Mr. Clarke, in charge of the Toolsee works, and one from Mr. Walton, and another from the Chief Accountant; and the result of the whole was given in the memo. of the Municipal Commissioner. The letter from Mr. Thorburn set forth his views on the subject of the claim of the contractors (Messrs Scott, McClelland, and Co.) and took exception to some of the items. The Commissioner, in his minute, concurred with Mr. Thorburn. Mr. Ravenscroft's memo is as follows:—"I have ascertained that Mr Pedder allowed last year Rs. 3-12 per candy for extra lime. Under these circumstances, that rate must be allowed now. This raises the deficit from Rs. 5,700-9-7 to Rs. 7,611-13-7, which is what I think is equitably due to the contractors. This being in excess of the sum of four lacs already sanctioned for the Toolsee works, the sanction of the Town Council is necessary before the money can be paid. I would suggest that this sanction be granted, and that until the end of the monsoon a monthly sum of Rs. 1,500 be sanctioned as suggested by the Chief Accountant."

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy saw no reason why more than the contract rates should be allowed. A man having entered into a contract at certain rates should not be allowed to charge more; and if excess was granted in one case, there would be others sure to arise.

Mr. Raghunath Narayen thought Mr. Nanabhoy was right, and that the contract rates should be stuck to.

The Municipal Commissioner, who was present as usual, remarked that he had allowed a slight excess in one item, because Mr. Pedder allowed it last year, and it would not do to reduce it this year.

The Chairman said the Municipal Commissioner had the interest of the Municipality at heart as much as any of them, and as he had after enquiry allowed the slight excess in one item, he thought the Council should sanction it.

Mr. Dosabhoy said there was some force in what Mr. Nanabhoy had remarked.

Dr. Cook asked if Mr. Nanabhoy objected generally, or to any particular item.

The Municipal Commissioner said it was in only one item he had allowed a slight excess. The Executive Engineer recommended an increase on kunker, which he (Mr. Ravenscroft) disallowed.

The Chairman suggested that the recommendation of the Municipal Commissioner be approved of and the papers recorded.

The Council resolved that the recommendation of the Municipal Commissioner be approved of; and that the question of the provision of funds for the prosecution of the works after the monsoon be considered at a future meeting.

The next business was a representation from Mr. Fellows, Assistant Municipal Commissioner, dated 16th inst., against the withdrawal of forty-six extra peons sanctioned for attendance on his receivers; and requesting that, in the event of the whole of these men not being sanctioned, six of them at least be retained in place of six permanent peons struck off during the consideration of the budget.

The Chairman read a memo. from the Municipal Commissioner forwarding the application from Mr. Fellows, and stating that it was for the Town Council to decide whether their previous order should be carried out or not without further reference.

Mr. Raghunath Narayen said it appeared the peon went in one direction and the receiver in another, so that there was no necessity for the peons attending on the receivers as there might have been during the riots. (A laugh.)

The Council resolved to inform the Collector (Mr. Fellows) that they saw no reason to alter the decision they had come to.

The next business was a memo. from the Municipal Commissioner forwarding an application from the Executive Engineer to take up about thirty square yards of ground from Dhunjeebhoy Rustomjee in Trinity Chapel Cross Lane, required for the improvement of the street. Rs. 15 per square yard had been offered by Mr. Walton, but the owner had called on the Municipal Commissioner about the rate and positively declined to accept less than Rs. 100 per square yard.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee mentioned an instance in which it was proposed to buy land for the improvement of the Breach Candy Road, which Mr. Walton strenuously opposed, saying that as the Queen's Road was open for the public, Mr. Crawford (then Municipal Commissioner) had set his face against spending money for the improvements of the Breach Candy Road. Mr. Nanabhoy therefore saw no necessity for purchasing the land in question.

Dr. Blaney and Dr. Hewlett were strongly in favour of widening avenues. This was one of the narrow lanes, and no opportunity should be lost of improving it. It was even dangerous.

The Council, after some discussion, resolved that they approved of the proposal to take the land in question for the purpose of widening Trinity Chapel Cross Lane, and authorised Rs. 20 per square yard to be paid for the land.

This was all the business before the meeting.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—TAYLOR BROTHERS (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, fanchon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N B. Caution—"Maravilla" is a registered Trade Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The Globe says, "TAYLOR Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinion vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal &c., &c.

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets, only by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges Belgium.

ALLOWANCES FOR MEDICAL CHARGES.

UNDER instructions from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the following monthly allowances for medical charges will hereafter be admitted, when under exceptional circumstances, Medical Officers of the British Service fall into the additional charge of Native Troops, or Medical Officers of the Indian Service into additonal charge of British troops.—

I. To a medical officer of the British Service when already in charge of a Brigade of Royal Artillery or Regiment or Wing of British Cavalry or Infantry, or acting in such charge:—

	Rs.	
(a) For the additional charge of a Regiment of Native Cavalry or Infantry	100	Without reference to the amount that may be available from the salary of the absentee.
(b) For the additional charge of a Wing of a Regiment of Native Cavalry or Infantry, or of a detachment consisting numerically of not less than a Wing	75	
(c) For the additional charge of each Troop of Native Cavalry or Company of Infantry in excess of or less than a Wing, or for each Company of Sappers and Miners.	10	
(d) For the additional charge of a Field Battery of Native Artillery or of a mountain Train Battery of the Punjab Frontier Force	25	
(e) For the additional charge of any other Battery of Native Artillery	10	

II. To a Medical Officer of the British Service at stations where there is no "Garrison Surgeon-Major," or "Garrison Surgeon" or "Staff Surgeon Major, or "Surgeon," and "Medical Store keeper" in accordance with G. G. O. No. 408 of 1873, which is hereby cancelled.

(a)—For the extra medical charge of the divisional Staff,—Rs. 100 per mensem.

(b)—For the extra medical charge of the Brigade Staff—Rs. 30 per mensem.

III. To a Medical Officer of the Indian Medical Department.

	When in charge of a Regiment or Wing of Native Cavalry or Infantry, or acting in such charge.	When in additional charge of less than a Wing of Native Cavalry or Infantry.
(a) For the additional charge of a Regiment of British Cavalry or Infantry consisting of not less than six Troops or Companies...	30	10
(b) For additional charge of each Troop or Company when under six.	20	15
(c) For each Battery of Royal Artillery...........	20	15

IV. No allowance will be admissible to British Medical Officers for the additional charge of native Troops or to Indian Medical Officers for the additional charge of British Troops, when in additional charge of less than a Battery, Troop or Company.

V. British Medical Officers when in charge of Native Troops and not on duty with Regiments or Corps of their own service, and Indian Medical Officers in charge of British Troops, under like circumstances, will not be entitled to any extra pay beyond the pay and allowances of their rank in their respective services.

VI. This order does not in any way interfere with the rules in G. G. O. No. 570 of 4th April 1871, relative to the grant of allowances to Medical Officers of the Indian Service for "*extra* charges" connected with that service.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

THE following are the names of the gentlemen, selected in 1872, who, after two years' training in this country, have passed the "Final Examination":—

Names.	Presidency or Division of Presidency to which Assigned.	Marks obtained.
Barnes, H. S.	North-West Provinces	2746
Kitts, E. J.	North-West Provinces	2347
Gael, J. D.	Bengal	2345
Tate, W. J.	Madras	2329
Dane, R. M.	North-West Provinces	2201
Fawcett, G. W.	Madras	2162
Petre, F. L.	North-West Provinces	2073
Harding, F. H.	Bengal	2044
Brett, C. M. W.	Bengal	2036
Blyth, W. D.	Bengal	2013
Thompson, R. G.	North-West Provinces	2007
Silcock, H. F.	Bombay	1988
Savage, H.	Bengal	1913
Langdon, P. N.	Bengal	1815
Bird, J. W.	Madras	1796
Moore, P. W.	Madras	1795
Fraser, H.	North-West Provinces	1729
Courtenay, R.	Bombay	1711
Kennedy, J.	Bengal	1710
Cumine, A.	Bombay	1685
Drummond, J. R.	North-West Provinces	1646
Jackson, W. G.	North-West Provinces	1632
Phillips, H. A. D.	Bengal	1565
Anderson, J. A.	North-West Provinces	1535
Casey, A. E. C.	North-West Provinces	1532
Harrison, J. H.	North-West Provinces	1526
Carstairs, R.	Bengal	1505
Jeffreys, J. A.	North-West Provinces	1496
Millar, W. R.	Bengal	1479
Taylor, F. B.	Bengal	1468
Norton, D.	Bengal	1458
Lee, H.	Bengal	1444
Gibbon, R. F.	North-West Provinces	1434

THE DEATH OF MARSHAL CONCHA.

(*From the "Times'" Correspondent.*)

MADRID, JUNE 29, 6-15 P.M.

THE first news the Minister of War received of the loss of the army had experienced was contained in a telegram from his own son, who was one of Concha's *aides-de-camp*, announcing his arrival at Tafalla as escort to the body of his lamented and illustrious chief killed when leading on his troops. Zabala forthwith convoked the Ministers, telegraphed to Marshal Serrano at La Granja, and ordered the immediate despatch of large reinforcements of infantry and cavalry, and 18 Krupp guns, all of which forces started early this morning.

Marshal Serrano arrived at midnight and presided at a Council of Ministers. He declared his intention at once to take Concha's place at the head of the army, but the Ministers opposed this project for reasons of State. Zabala offered to go and the offer was accepted, and to-day he is gazetted General in Chief of the Army of the North. He left this morning by special train, taking with him Moriones as Chief of the Staff, and several Brigadiers and other officers.

Until letters arrive it is impossible to give an exact and connected account of what occurred, but from what we learn Concha's movement in advance had resulted in an almost complete surrounding of Estella, and consequently in an almost total intercepting of the enemy's line of retreat to their strongholds in the Amezcuas. When the Carlists perceived that the net was closing upon them with ever-narrowing mouth they made a sudden and desperate dash against the weakest point of Concha's position. To support this shock there were but two Battalions, consisting almost entirely of young soldiers, and these fell back panic-stricken before the overwhelming numbers hurled against them, and suffered a heavy loss from the bayonets of the Carlists, who now give no quarter. Seeing this, Concha ordered Echague's Division to advance to the rescue. Observing, or thinking he observed, some slight hesitation he himself rushed off and began haranguing the troops, when a Carlist ball struck him, killing him on the spot. It was 8 at night. He fell in the act of speaking and waving his men on, and his death was one any soldier might envy; but his loss is great to the country and to the army which contains not many like him. His body was immediately raised from the ground and sent off to Tafalla. On General Echague, a daring and distinguished officer, the command devolved, but he did not deem it prudent to continue the movement in advance at that late hour in a mountainous district, and with the lines of the army extending to many miles, so he closed in his lines and contented himself with the last previously conquered positions.

According to the latest telegrams received in Madrid, the army yesterday occupied the positions of Oteiza, Lerin, Larraga, Barbenzano, and Tafalla.

General Zabala and his reinforcements will arrive to-morrow (Tuesday) at the seat of war, and operations will be recommenced.

A Brigadier whose name the telegraph has rendered unintelligible telegraphs from Tafalla that the loss of the army is 1,500 killed and wounded.

General Cotoner is gazetted Minister of War.

There was an immense concourse of people last night around the Ministry of War, and a great display of patriotism and of sympathy with the Marquis of Sardoal, Mayor of Madrid, and his family. The Marchioness is Concha's only daughter. There will be a splendid public funeral here.

11 P.M.

Seven railway trains full of troops left for the North to-day. General Echague telegraphs that the army is in cantonments at Larraga, Barbenzana, Miranda-de-Arga, Olite, and Tafalla; that it is in excellent heart; that the casualties of all kinds are only 800, and there have been no losses of artillery or stores. Marshal Concha's body has been embalmed at Tafalla and will arrive here on Wednesday.

Senor Segasta is appointed President of the Council only *ad interim.*

PARIS, TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 9-30 P.M.

General Cotoner becomes Minister of War only during Zabala's absence. In politics he is a Liberal-Conservative. His name is one of those most honourably known during the seven years' civil war in Spain. He was an officer of the Biscayan Free Corps, known as the "Chapel Gorris," who did good service and suffer-

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

ed severely during that first Carlist struggle. They were opposed to the "Chapel Churris" or White Caps, who were a similar corps on the side of the Pretender. Cotoner was said to be the man who had received most wounds in that war without dying of them. He has been Captain-General of Catalonia, and is now Director General of Infantry. Echague, on whom the command of the Army devolved at Concha's death, and who is of a good family in Guipuzcoa, served under Cotoner in the Chapel Gorris. Zabala commanded the cavalry of Espartero's Army in the first civil war. It is said that he and Concha made out the plan of campaign together, and, therefore, that he, of all men, is the best fitted to carry it out now Concha is dead. That death is certainly a great loss, especially as occurring at such a moment; but a private despatch from Madrid says, that in spite of the movement of concentration, strongly resembling one of retreat, which Echague deemed it necessary to make, the position or the Carlists is still very critical. It may be so, but to judge from the map it is far less so than ten days ago, when Concha, having outmanœuvred them and suddenly traversed the Ega, was able to present the bulk of his forces there, where they were least prepared to withstand the shock. At any rate, it seems that they have now their retreat open to the Amezcuas, and if they do not choose to avail themselves of it this is probably because they have good hopes of success. Concha had nearly drawn close the strings of the bag. The incident which defeated his well-devised plan at the very moment when it seemed about to be crowned with success has occurred again and again in Spanish warfare, where usually the General has to step into the breach. It happened in August 1837, on the lines of Andoain, some miles beyond Hernani, when the cowardice of the Infante Battalion, panic-stricken with little cause at a critical moment, compelled O'Donnell's army to retreat, on which he himself, "paying with his person" as the French say, and, as was his wont, got dismounted, and would probably have been captured but for a squadron of Cavalry that chanced to be there. Again, in Morocco a similar thing occurred, and a reverse, which might have had most serious results for the fate of the campaign, was converted into a triumph only by the personal dash and daring of Prim, who fought on foot like a private soldier, and by the sudden appearance of O'Donnell, in the thick of the fire, at the head of his Staff and escort.

We shall see what Zabala makes of his command. He has never enjoyed much reputation as a strategist. One of the first things said in Paris when Concha's death became known was that Serrano had had him killed. You will not have forgotten that when Prim was murdered the instigation of that cowardly crime was attributed to several notable personages, one of whom at least was not a born Spaniard. Concha, as a recognized Alphonist, is supposed by Parisian newsmongers to be especially odious to Serrano. The story is that Concha after surrounding the Carlist army and compelling it to lay down its arms intended rallying round his own banner such portions of it as might be worth having and willing to join in proclaiming King Alfonso. This, of course, would have put an end to the reign of Serrano, who like Christina, Espartero, Isabella, and Amadeo, would have had to seek safety in exile. Another notion put forward here is that the death of Concha, by removing the principal Alphonist figure from the Spanish melodramatic stage will increase the influence of Germany in Spanish affairs. Berlin being believed unfavourable to the restoration of a dynasty which has always shown itself more or less attached to the Pope and desirous to advance his wishes. It is difficult for any political event to occur in Europe at present without the name of Germany being somehow connected with it by certain French politicians.

LARRAGA, June 28.

THE operations, so successfully begun after passing Oteiza on the 25th, ended disastrously yesterday. The cause is attributed chiefly to bad military administration. Heavy storms on the evenings of the 26th and 27th rendered the ground very slippery, and when the attacking column reached the trenches, they were exhausted, and, being in disorder, were unable to resist bayonet charges. General Concha wished to commence the attack on the 26th, but awaited a convoy of provisions, which failed to arrive. He also waited the greater part of the 27th, and finding it did not come, decided late on that day to commence the attack, when the troops were repulsed a third time. The Carlists descended from their positions, and again ascended the hill, where two batteries were placed. General Concha then put himself at the head of the only three companies available, and a cavalry squadron, and moved forward to arrest the Carlist progress. He was shot in the groin about 7 o'clock and died in Abarzuza at 8-15. He is deeply lamented by all, as we had learnt to love and respect him.

The troops have undergone fearful fatigue and suffering, not having received provisions for three days. The reasons inducing Echague to retreat were that, the town of Abarzuza being burnt, there was no shelter for men or baggage, no provisions for three days, and no news of any, and a want of ammunition. The retreat was commenced by the artillery at 11 amid great silence. No bugles sounded, and every one spoke in whispers. On arriving at Morrillo at daybreak the battalions re-organized. The infantry took up positions to protect the artillery retreat with the wounded and carts. The Carlists commenced the pursuit in the morning, but without loss on our side. All the bells of the villages re-occupied by the Carlists were pealing in triumph as the army passed.

The artillery and wounded proceeded to Tafalla, the infantry and cavalry to Larraga, all in perfect order without losing war material. The killed, wounded and prisoners number about 1,000. Two regiments behaved badly—the rest well. The regiments of Estella and Valencia are nearly destroyed; 200 of the former were made prisoners, and are supposed to have been bayoneted.

PARIS, JULY 1, 9 30 P.M.

Your Madrid Correspondent telegraphs that Concha's body left Tafalla yesterday, and would be at Madrid to-day, and be buried to-morrow with great pomp.

General Echague proposed to fortify Lerin, Larraga, and Lodosa, and then return to Logrono. Full details of the action of Monte Mora were expected to-day at Madrid. Meanwhile, it was asserted that the Carlists' first two lines of entrenchments were taken, and the third on the point of being so, when Concha was struck down, which decided Echague to order a retreat to the old positions.

There was great indignation at Madrid in consequence of the reported wholesale slaughter of wounded prisoners by the Carlists.

Many of the Madrid papers recommend the formation of a Ministry of Coalition. It is said that there are no indispensable men, but is clear that Concha was indispensable to the gain of the battle of Monte Mora, and that his fall at a critical moment converted what would have been, according to every probability a great, if not a decisive victory, into something not unlike a defeat. The death of a Field-Marshal and the retreat from freshly-conquered positions, even though the retrograde movement may have been effected in good order and without loss, cannot be looked upon otherwise than as a reverse of fortune. The Carlists may not be a step nearer to that final victory which we are assured they never hope to achieve, but the struggle is prolonged, and although that may be no real gain to them, it is of decided detriment to their opponents. The moral effect on both armies must not be underrated. The spirit of the troops is excellent, say the despatches from Madrid, and it may be so, but it is unlikely to be better for the recent repulse. Politics not unfrequently take precedence of patriotism in Spain, and so there may be Spaniards not altogether displeased that the death of Manuel Concha has materially impaired the chances of the Alphonsists. As regards the credit and tranquility of Spain, impartial observers and well-wishers of that country may be apt to think they would have been best promoted by the realization of the plan attributed to the fallen General, of crushing the Carlists and then profiting by the *prestige* and power his victory would have given him of re-establishing the Constitutional Monarch in the country before it had been quite ruined by the Republican vagaries.

(*From an Occasional Correspondent.*)

BAYONNE, JULY 1.

It is stated that had Concha entered Estella, the troops were disposed to declare for Don Alphonso.

The Alfonsist Generals are awaiting events near the frontier.

MADR[illegible], JUNE 30, 9 P.M.

Marshal Concha's last words were, "I die in the van of the Army." An officer of Hussars took up the body and placing it upon his saddle endeavoured to defend it against the Carlists, who were determined to effect its capture. The officer ultimately had to let go his burden, but the Republican soldiers seized it and carried it away in safety.

The Carlists are reported to have mutilated the Republican wounded, cutting off their noses and ears and carrying their heads on the points of their bayonets. This report has produced great excitement among the Republicans, and will, it is feared, lead to sanguinary reprisals.

ROADS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

ON June 26, at the Royal United Service Institution, Colonel Sir Frederic Goldsmid, C.B., K.S.I., read a paper on certain roads between Turkestan and India independent of the Oxus or of any Oxus boundary. The chair was taken by Major-General Sir Henry Rawlinson, who introduced Sir Frederic Goldsmid, for whose accuracy he said he could vouch. Sir Frederic had spent ten or twelve years in the country, and was, moreover, a man of an impartial turn of mind, and by no means disposed to exaggeration of any kind. He was a good observer, and judged of things from their actual value. They would never meet with any exaggeration from him. Sir Frederic Goldsmid then read his paper, commencing with the remark that notwithstanding the attention which had been lately paid to Merv and Herat, the more distant parts of Turkestan, such as Kulja and Kashgar, were of far more importance to England. Never, in fact, since our earliest connection with the far East have the immediate surroundings of British India presented so marked a combination of interest for its ruler and people as at the present moment. North and East we had to do with China, with which our relations are rapidly developing from day to day. The lecturer, after some remarks as to the importance of the subject, proceeded to give a detailed account of two roads between the Caspian and the lower Indus; one commencing at Euzei, the seaport of Resht, and terminating at Kurachee; the other commencing at Jacobabad, above the old Scinde stations of Sahar and Shikarpur, and terminating at Bandar-i-Gez, the seaport of Astrabad. The southern one, passing through Persia and Beloochistan, and a portion of the Mekran under the Khan of Khelat, was 1870 miles in length, and the other estimated at 2070 miles, passing through Lower Affghanistan and North and East Persia. The first of these roads Sir Frederic said he had travelled throughout, and the second, save for about 1000 miles from the Helmand to Teheran, which he had also travelled, he would describe from Dr. Bellew's journals of the marches of Sir Richard Pollock to join him in Seistan about two years ago. He then detailed the character of the road from Euzeli to the frontiers of Persian Beloochistan, along part of which supplies could be had in abundance, and water could be readily obtained. Here and there he noted difficulties arising from mountain passes, but none of them seemed to be such as to present insuperable difficulties for the passage of an army, though here and there supplies would have to be conveyed with them. The great difficulties began after passing the Persian frontier, for in the Mekran there was a chain of steep rugged rock, and through these passes no aid could be sent, and all supplies would have to come from the sea. Along the coast there were a few halting places, but it would not be possible to obtain supplies for 500 men, no resources existing along the 390 miles of coast to be traversed before reaching Kurrachee. At one place called the Malan there was a line of almost perpendicular cliffs dipping into the sea with no definite path at all for five or six miles—a place in which the telegraph was laid with the greatest labour and difficulty in 1862-3. The only other way would be by a detour of forty miles, by a zigzag passage among steep mountains. Next Sir Frederic gave an account of the road from the Scinde border to Kandahar, and thence through Seistan and Mashhad to the Caspian. Although in parts of this journey passes had to be traversed 5000, 6000, and even 7000 feet above the level of the sea, yet the road was perfectly practicable, and supplies are obtainable almost everywhere. After having described this route in detail, Sir Frederic said he should like to see a railway from Herat, or some point in Central Asia, to the Helmand, and thence to Gwadar, on the Mekran coast, and he hoped to see the coast of Mekran one of the links in the great Euphrates Valley line, which must eventually unite London and Kurachee. Sir Henry Rawlinson said that all present must have listened with great interest to the paper. He had himself been over a great deal of the country, and could testify that the descriptions were thoroughly accurate. One great point brought to their notice was the absolute impracticability of the southern road for the march of an army. There were, in fact, no supplies to be had, and water was wanting. We might therefore dismiss all fear of danger coming from that quarter. If any hostile demonstration were to be undertaken against India it must be by the way of the northern line, which might be made more direct than that traced on the map. This had been laid down and adhered to for the purpose of giving the results of actual personal experience. The road through the Bolan Pass, which was shorter than that on the map, and thence to Kandahar, from Kandahar to Herat and on to Meshed was all well supplied. Kandahar was a rich province, and all the way to Herat was a very rich country. If danger did approach India, undoubtedly it would be through this quarter, and he thought attention should be especially directed to that point. The question of a military invasion of India was, however, much too large a subject to discuss at the moment, and he simply wished to direct attention to the way in which alone it could be done. Sir Frederic Goldsmid had expressed the hope that a railway might be constructed through Persia. If ever a railway ran through Persia it would be by the northern line. In the course of time he thought it probable that a line would be drawn from the Mediterranean through Persia, by way of Teheran, to Kandahar, and he might say that from the western frontier of Persia to the Indus there was absolutely no physical difficulty whatever in the way of constructing a railway. There was no pass of which an engineer would think anything, and in the two passes—the Kojent and Bolan, there is nothing to speak of. In the Bolan, save for about a quarter of a mile, a coach and four could be driven, and the Kojent was formed of a soft sandstone which might be readily cut through. No ordinary engineer would think these difficult. No doubt we had a long time to look forward to, but 50 or 100 years was not much in history, and most probably within that time a railway might be completed through Persia. He was sure all present would unite in thanking Sir Frederic Goldsmid for his able and interesting paper.

THE INDIAN FINANCE COMMITTEE.

ON June 26 the Committee resumed, and the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, the Marquis of Salisbury, gave evidence on the responsibilities attaching to the India Office in regard to Indian financial matters. His lordship maintained that the Council for India, sitting at the India Office, was well qualified to administer the financial affairs on behalf of India in this country. There was considerable sympathy with India in the House of Commons, which is itself a safeguard for Indian interests. Moreover, the present Government was well calculated to take care of Indian interests, having three past Secretaries of State for India sitting either in the House of Lords or House of Commons to represent India. It was true that in the recent army reforms the War Office had adopted resolutions affecting the military services both in England and in India without reference to the India Office or the Council for India, but the result had not injured that country in any way. The War Office was now considering the question of giving Indian soldiers leave to retire into the reserve after three years' service (the short service), and the War Department and India Office were agreed that the concession might be made with advantage to the troops. His Lordship also stated that he understood an agreement had been come to between the War Department and the Admiralty. The latter had agreed to abandon its system of keeping the troop-transport ships of the Royal Navy at the full complement of men during the dead season. The arrangements to be made will effect a considerable saving to the Indian Exchequer. The system of charging for recruits by adding the items of cost together, his lordship said, might be superseded by the process of charging a "lump" sum for each recruit. It was a question, however, for a military actuary. After a number of questions regarding the Indian Army and the working of the recruiting system, his lordship's examination terminated.

Major-General Sir George Balfour, a member of the committee, and an Indian officer, who has devoted much time and attention to army reform in India and military finance, as testified to by numerous Blue-books with which his name is connected, next gave evidence. Sir G. Balfour being invited to suggest any scheme or plan by means of which to remove the many evils the Indian military system was surrounded by, expressed himself desirous to remove undoubted evils and abuses that existed, but the difficulty was after all to effect a remedy. One plan he thought of was to buy out all officers not wanted, not being field officers, or with their regiments. Another plan was to cancel and abolish the amalgamation warrant altogether. Either way, however, much discontent would be manifested at the interference of the State, although to many it might be acceptable. With regard to the immediate question before the committee, the mode of recruiting for the Indian Army, Sir G. Balfour expressed himself favourable to the volunteering system; viz., for time-expired troops to be encouraged still more to volunteer, as they had always done, from one regiment to another in India. The troops liked the system, as it was attended with bounty, and they preferred remaining as soldiers in India to returning home on pension, as discharged men.

An Hon. Member: They were old soldiers who were recruited. (A laugh.)

In reply to other questions, Sir G. Balfour said that our Indian dependencies were essentially under military rule. India absolutely required strong garrisoning and permanent defences. A war establishment was necessary for a country that might be considered at all times in a state of war. Had there not been many wars in a comparatively short space of time? The Indian Army was altogether over-officered, but without the officers doing adequate service. The present military furlough system encouraged absentees to a very great extent. Again, the Staff Corps, which consisted of a little army of officers who really were not with their regiments, was an anomaly injurious to the constitution of the Indian Army. The reorganisation of the native army after the mutiny required officers to be more than ever with their regiments instead of which numerous native regiments, were now denuded of officers, who were to be found instead either on the Staff Corps or on furlough. After a few more questions the committee adjourned.

On Tuesday, June 30, Major-General Sir George Balfour's examination was renewed. Sir George fully occupied the committee during this sitting with explanations about the mode in which the European Army in India was kept up, and at what cost; and wherein the charges were unnecessary, but bore heavily nevertheless on the Indian Exchequer. He exposed several abuses: for instance, such as sending back to India as recruits soldiers who had served their time in the Indian Army and had been pensioned, but had elected to return to India. He could prove by official documents in existence that recruits had been sent out for the Indian Army, the men being of all ages from fourteen to eighteen, and from twenty to fifty years of age and more. Tables prepared to show the number of drafts and recruits for a series of years (from 1851 to 1858) and comparing the two classes of reinforcements, were in existence to show what he had stated. Sir George explained that the capitation rate for recruits, which was in existence some years (1861 to 1868) was a system of charging for recruits in a lump sum recommended by a committee of officers. The Indian Government had no power to prevent the War Office at home from charging according to its own valuation. But the latter having incurred a considerable pecuniary loss by its capitation rate, had sought to recoup itself by raising the price of every recruit, and this price the India Office now contended was much too high. It was an artificial estimate made by the War Office of the value of the article supplied.

Sir H. Havelock: Has not the European Army in India been fairly kept up in recent years?

Sir G. Balfour: It has, which might be owing, in some degree, to my own interference. (A laugh.)

The witness continued: The War Office had for a series of years done its utmost to keep the Indian Army below the proper establishment much to the inconvenience of India. The War Office, although they had charged high prices, had persisted in stinting the Indian Army of the men required. On being asked if the India Office themselves preferred that complaint, Sir G. Balfour answered that he did not appear on behalf of the India Office, but only as a voluntary witness before the committee.

A conversation arose among several hon. members, including the chairman (Mr. Cave), Sir H. Havelock, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, Lord G. Hamilton, &c., which elicited that the Indian Government had been favoured in regard to its indebtedness to the War Office. A Parliamentary return, dated July, 1870, of War Office charges, showed that in the previous four years the Indian Government was debited with charges as low as £27 per recruit. In the year stated 5462 men had been sent out, the average charge for them being £27. Mr. Fawcett said he looked at it that these £27 were not recruits exactly. In seeking the definition between the recruits and drafts sent out in troop transport vessels, some perplexity arose to the committee, but Sir George Balfour (the witness), declared that his objections to the recent charges were simply limited to the recruiting system. Whether the Indian Government had been favoured or not in regard to certain years' recruit accounts, the fact remained that the expenditure they had been compelled to make for the men their army required was so extremely costly as to induce him (witness) to, individually, protest against it, as others had done before him. When the Indian Government Exchequer was in a bankrupt state at the time of the Bombay collapse and bank failures, when Sir Bartle Frere was Governor of Bombay, the cause was partly to be ascribed to the large expenses of the army. He (Sir G. Balfour) would contend that the War Office had illegally broken its own agreement with the India Office, viz., in the difference of its recruiting charges, and in the class of men sent out being not that class required for the army.

FORT NO. 1, CAZALINSK ON THE SYR DARYA.

WE have received the following interesting statement from a correspondent specially attached to the Russian Expedition for Exploring the Oxus, and as the information obtained will be of considerable interest to our readers in India, we hope from time to time to publish further communications:—

"June 5, 1874

"This, after Orenburgh, the base from which the military operations of the Russian advance up the River Syr Darya since 1850 have been made, is, at the present moment, full of life. Besides the usual garrison of a battalion, the greater part of a second one is encamped in its small *tentes d'abris* on the esplanade surrounding the fort. The remainder of this battalion has been despatched across Lake Aral in a steamer of the Russian flotilla, to commence the relief of a part of the garrison of Petro-Alexandrowski, the new cantonment and military post due east of Khiva, on the right bank of the Amou Darya. The relief will be accomplished in not less than three trips backwards and forwards, as the steamers of the flotilla are necessarily small (owing to the shallowness of water in the Amou Darya delta), and are but weak in engine power. This last, I imagine, is the chief reason why no steamer has as yet ascended the river further than Kungrad. M. Vambery, indeed, speaks of the existence of a "waterfall" at Khodjaili, but, I imagine, that "rapids" should be read for that word. It is more than probable that, at the time of M. Vambery's visit, some obstacle in the shape of a rough dam crossed the river at the point in question. Since the Russian occupation, however, some six or seven dams which the Khivans had constructed to prevent the upward navigation, have been destroyed either wholly or in part. In any case, it is intended that the Russian expidition, designed to examine the Amou Darya, shall be conveyed up the river to the Bokharian frontier, a distance of between 250 and 300 miles. Of course it is very probable that the steamer will fail in this attempt; but, on the other hand, it is now generally believed that the obstacles to the steam navigation of the river have been considerably exaggerated in the past, from insufficient knowledge. It must be borne in mind that, Admiral Boutakoff, who pronounced so categorically against the possibility of navigating the Amou, found only 2½ feet of water in the main channel of the delta in July, 1859. In July 1874, it is proposed to ascend the river, a distance of 250 miles beyond the point indicated. The conclusion is therefore that a considerable change of opinion has taken place, as to the capability of the Amou for navigation.

"The ascent to the Bokharian frontier will not be commenced until such an examination of the delta itself has been made, as the strength of the expedition and the limited time allotted for its labours will allow. The detailed surveys and levels will of course, be as complete as possible; though it is probable that the results obtained will be scarcely final, but will merely provide sufficient data for pronouncing authoritatively, on the eventual probability of turning the river to some practical use. In the delta itself, the headquarters of the expedition will remain at the chief civil station of the new Amou Darya district, Nukus, opposite to Khodjaili. Here studies will be made of the different branches and the intervening inundated parts; the causes of the drying up of Lake Aboufri, at the south-western corner of the Aral, will be investigated, and the velocities and discharges of the various mouths will be accurately observed. At the end of July, when the musquitoes of the delta begin to be insupportable, a similar series of observations will be entered on for the waters above the delta.

"On the conclusion of these, the line of country on the eastern shores of the Aral will be examined and lines of levels be run from a point on the right bank of the Amou, situated in about latitude 42°, across the marshy district of Karaouzak, near Fort Perowski, on the Syr Darya. These lines of levels will, speaking generally, follow the valley of what is known as the Yanki Darya, which at the present day acts as a sort of waste channel for flood-waters of the Syr and loses itself east of Lake Aral.

"It is presumed that the object of this last investigation is to attempt to throw some light on an ingenious theory recently propounded by a Russian officer, that the river Sarysoo anciently flowed from north-east to south-west, taking into it the waters of the Syr and Amou, and eventually discharged itself into the Caspian at Krasnovodsk. We may be permitted to hope that the author of this theory has some more tangible grounds for it than most people up to the present have been able to obtain any information about.

"While the labours above sketched are in course of being carried out, a separate party of observers will be making their way from Krasnovodsk Bay, on the eastern Caspian shore, along the old, dry bed of the Amou. As the whole length of this old, dry bed is 450 miles at the least, and as the fall of ground from the Aral to the Caspian is only about 120 feet, it is difficult to imagine that hopes can be entertained of ever making the Amou once more flow into the Caspian under conditions favourable for the navigation of the river. The thorough examination of the old bed of the Oxus will, it is to be hoped, however, throw some light on the discordant theories which have hitherto been put forth on the causes of the changes in the physical geography of these regions.

The labours of the geological and topographical sections of the expedition will naturally be complementary to one another. In addition, geological observations will be directed, to determining the old limits of the lake Aral. In the ethnographical and statistical section a most detailed series of observations will be made on the various races inhabiting the district to be examined, and upon the languages they speak. Their buildings, agriculture, trade, manner of life, and every fact appertaining to the important section of political geography, is to be carefully noted. Two meteorological stations, one at Nukus and one at Petro-Alexandrowski, are to be established. As regards the fauna of the regions lying between the Amou Darya and Syr Dayra, the well-known Central Asian naturalist and explorer, M. Severtsoff, who has shot *Ovis poli* in the Western Thianshan, has charge of this department of the expedition. The investigation of the flora of the region indicated has also been provided for by the appointment of a botanist.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

SHORT SERVICE IN THE ARMY.

JUNE 26.—Lord Strathnairn moved for the production of some military correspondence, and commented upon the order of May, 1871, with reference to establishments for the Foot Guards and infantry of the line, which he contended was contrary to the assurance that the co-existence of long and short service was necessary to voluntary recruiting. Lord Cardwell said short service had been introduced merely as supplementary to long service, but in 1871 it was found that a large number of men had been taken for service in the line, and a small number for short service, and that therefore the prospects of the reserve were not so good as might be desired. In consequence, recruiting for long service in the line was suspended for a time, but it was not until April last that short service was introduced into other branches of the army. Lord Hardinge reminded their lordships that the opposition to the Enlistment Bill had been withdrawn upon the understanding that enlistment for long and short service should go on *pari passu*. Earl Grey said, bearing in mind the statements of the Commander-in-Chief that the physical strength of the army was deteriorating, and that the noncommissioned officers were becoming inferior to those of other times, it was matter for consideration whether the inducements to enter the service were sufficient. At the same time, he quite agreed with the policy of short service. The Duke of Cambridge was afraid that he was the culprit who had brought about all the misunderstanding, because, having a strong impression that the two modes of recruiting were to go side by side, he believed he had used the words *pari passu*. But a modification had been made afterwards, and the Secretary of State, exercising the discretion the Act gave him, had caused the general order to be issued with regard to the infantry, of which complaint was now made. He could not, however, help thinking that it would be advantageous in the interests of recruiting that there should be as little restriction as possible, and that the men should enlist as they pleased for long or short service. After some remarks from Lord Stanley of Alderley and Earl Granville, the motion was negatived.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE SUEZ CANAL.

JUNE 26.—Mr. Baillie Cochrane called attention to the difficulties which he considered arose from the consular jurisdiction in Egypt, more especially as it affected our relations with the Suez Canal Company. Agreeing that nothing could be fairer than the report of the commission and the system of courts recommended by it, he disputed the claim of M. de Lesseps that the canal should be called a French Canal, and quoted from last year's returns to show the large proportion of British and small proportion of French vessels that had passed through it. He concluded by moving a resolution to the effect that, the commerce of England being so deeply interested in the uninterrupted navigation of the Suez Canal, it was desirable that the Government should give their adhesion to the proposal made by representatives of all the European Powers, by which tribunals would be created for the better administration of justice in Egypt and the settlement of differences which might arise between British shipowners and the administrators of the Suez Canal Company. Mr. Cartwright asked the English Government to consider whether they ought not to take some definite action towards procuring the practical application of the propositions for the judicial reform in Egypt, which had met with such general acceptance. Sir Edward Watkin considered that the Government should take care that British interests were properly represented in the management of the canal. Mr. Bourke said no one could deny the evils of the present system, by which under treaties and capitulations each country had a consular jurisdiction of its own in Egypt. There were, in fact, distinct colonies of foreigners in Egypt, with different laws and modes of practice and procedure. Her Majesty's Government considered that if the consular system was to be abandoned it was essential that one mode of procedure should be adopted in which the several powers interested could agree. But the main obstacle to this had been the French Government, who seemed reluctant to abandon the position they had acquired in Egypt, though it was to be hoped that further consideration upon their part would lead them to acquiesce in the view taken by other powers. If this were not to take place, the Government could take no other course than that of proceeding without them. There would be no objection to lay the papers on the table when the proper time arrived. The motion was then withdrawn.

THE CLAIMS OF THE NAWAB NAZIM OF BENGAL.

MR. Torrens moved that a select committee be appointed to inquire into and report on the hereditary rights and dignities claimed on behalf of his family by the Nawab Nazim of Bengal. He produced the original treaty which was entered into in 1770 between the then Governor-General and the then Nawab Nazim to which he said were appended the words, "This treaty shall be inviolable for ever." Every Governor-General, from Warren Hastings to Lord Canning, on taking office, intimated, either in writing or otherwise, to the Nawab that he recognised his State, and would maintain amity with him. All that time the Nawab received £160,000 a year from the Indian Government, and in every devolution of the heirship a proclamation in the name of the Queen was issued announcing that the son or the nephew of the deceased Nawab had succeeded to his dominions. The treaty, which was the foundation of the Nawab's claims, was sealed and signed, under the blessing of God, and his case was such that any court would give a verdict in his favour in an ordinary suit. In the treaty mentioned the paragraph disinheriting the family and confiscating the patrimony was purposely suppressed at the time of signature, and considering all the circumstances, he trusted that the people of this country, who wished to be the great exemplars of Christian morals, and desired to keep peace with India, would see that justice was done in this matter.

After a few words from Mr J. Martin,

Lord G. Hamilton remarked that if he were not well acquainted with the details of this case, and if he did not know the ingenuity of the hon. member for Finsbury, he could not have believed that the dramatic picture which had been drawn related to the claims of the Nawab Nazim of Bengal. He described it as the case of an independent and hereditary prince, who was suffering rank injustice; but, by appealing to the inexorable logic of facts, he (Lord G. Hamilton) would be able to rudely dispel much of that picture which had been laid before the House. In the middle of his speech the hon. member introduced with great effect an old treaty, the last few words of which he read, but the main portion of which he was far too astute to place before the House, because he knew that the words he had read merely referred to an agreement contained in that treaty, and unless the House knew what that agreement was, the last paragraph of the treaty was absolutely worthless. A great discrepancy existed between the motion of his hon. friend as it stood upon the paper and that of which he first gave notice; and the alteration had probably been made because his hon. friend knew that almost every opinion which had been given had pointed out to the Nawab Nazim and his advisers that the stipend which he now enjoyed was secured to him by no treaty, no guarantee, and no compact. Was the Nawab Nazim really the descendant of an independent or hereditary prince? He (the noble lord) thought he could prove that the office, which for a short time one of his ancestors held, was not independent. The principal provinces of the great Mogul Empire were divided by the Emperor of Bengal into soubahdars, among the most important of them being those of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, and they were all administered under the Emperor. In 1757 Surajah Dowlah succeeded his grandfather as soubahdar of Bengal, and one of his officers was Meer Jaffir, the ancestor of the present Nawab Nazim. Whatever claims the Nawab might have were founded upon the position of this Meer Jaffir. Lord Clive, finding that it was impossible to deal with Surajah Dowlah, entered into negotiations with Meer Jaffir, whom he undertook to place in the position of his master. Meer Jaffir did not hesitate to assist him, and after the battle of Plassy he was made Nawab of Bengal. He was placed in that position and was maintained in it by the East India Company, and had no hereditary right whatever to it. He died in 1765, and the East India Company recognised his son as his successor. The next three agreements which were made by the East India Company were personal agreements, no claim being ever made to any advantage under the treaties with the preceding Nawabs. In 1765 the King of Delhi handed over the whole of the revenues of the provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa to the East India Company on condition—first, that twenty-six lacs of rupees should be annually paid to him as tribute; and, secondly, that a certain provision should be made for his representative, the Soubahdar Nawab, in order that he might properly maintain his dignity. In the same year the Nawab died, and was succeeded by his son, to whom an allowance of £410,000 was made by the East India Company. In 1770 he died, and a fresh arrangement was made, by which an allowance of £320,000 was to be granted to the representative of the King of Delhi; and this was the treaty upon which the hon. member for Finsbury based his case, and of which he quoted the last words, namely, "This agreement shall by the blessing of God be inviolably observed for ever," but the hon. member did not read the agreement which it contained. This treaty was never sanctioned or ratified by the company; and so far from its having been enforced, the Nawab of that day, instead of being paid £320,000 a year, never received more than £160,000, nor was the sum which it stipulated should be paid to the King of Delhi ever paid. When the Company took the Bengal provinces into their own hands, sums stipulated by agreement were paid to the Nawab as personal expenses, but not for performing the duties of Government. The Nawab might have been an ally of England, but whatever services he had done had been well repaid, for his family had received altogether a sum of eighteen millions sterling from the people of India. The Civil List of the Queen amounted only to £360,000 a year, and out of that Her Majesty had onerous duties to perform, while the Nawab had nothing to do but enjoy himself. (Hear, hear.) His hon. friend pointed to the mace in that House, and said he would be the last man to take it away. If that mace cost £160,000 a year, his hon. friend would, he believed, be the first to denounce the extravagance of maintaining a bauble from which no one derived any benefit. He (Lord G. Hamilton) did not know what might happen in future, but of this he was perfectly certain that so long as he had the honour to be connected with the India Office, and so long as the present Secretary of State of India was at its head, such a proposal as that would never be assented to by the Government. He thought he might congratulate the Nawab that they did not assent to it. At that moment a great deal of attention was being directed towards Indian finances, and he was quite sure that a committee of that House, or any impartial tribunal, would consider that when they were bound by no treaty, no obligation, no compact, £160,000 a year was a large sum to pay for what his hon. friend called an "empty bauble." If his hon. friend had any influence with the Nawab or his family, the best advice he could give them was that the Nawab should return to his country, there to occupy, as no doubt he could well do, the proud position which the liberality of the English Government enabled him to maintain. If the Nawab should, by pertinaciously continuing to air grievances which did not exist, succeed in securing an appeal to an impartial tribunal, he would rue the day when such an appeal was made.

Mr. Serjeant Sherlock said the Nawab's position as an hereditary prince had been distinctly recognised by successive Governor-Generals, the last recognition being that by Lord Canning in 1856.

Mr. C. B. Denison opposed the motion, and maintained that no fresh facts had been adduced in support of the Nawab's claim. He could see no ground for further inquiry.

Sir J. Gray could not understand why, if the Government had a good case, they should so strongly oppose the appointment of a select committee. The noble lord the Under-Secretary for India had argued with great ingenuity, but with very little force, that Parliament should disregard the Nawab's claims, and added a threat which was not worthy to be listened to by any man of honour in that house. (Cries of "Order.")

The Speaker intimated that the hon. gentleman had exceeded the licence of debate.

Sir J. Gray expressed his regret that he should have exceeded the licence of debate. (Cheers.)

Lord G. Hamilton explained that he used no threats. What he said was, that if these supposed claims were submitted to a tribunal, he cared not how constituted, he thought the Nawab would rue the day when he submitted them.

Sir J Gray must affirm that to use a threat of that sort to a claimant at the bar of that House, who had been recognised at the Court of St. James's as a prince, was not worthy of a British statesman, or of a subject acting on behalf of his Sovereign.

THE KIRWEE PRIZE ACCOUNTS.

Sir S. Fitzgerald asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he could state when the Kirwee prize accounts, which have been for so many years in preparation, would be produced; and whether he had had under his consideration the great weight of legal authority by which the further prize claims of the late Sir G. C. Whitlock's force are supported.

Lord G Hamilton: The Government of India were requested in July last year to prepare what it is hoped will be a final account of the Banda and Kirwee Prize Fund. Some questions raised by the prize agents with reference to the accounts were sent to India for report last March, and the consideration of these has probably delayed the preparation of the accounts. The Secretary of State, before giving his decision on the various claims which from time to time have been brought to his notice with reference to this prize, has carefully considered all evidence, including, of course, legal opinions, which has been submitted to him.

INDIA AND SIAM.

Sir G. Balfour asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the treaty lately concluded between the Government of India and the King of Siam had been communicated to the Foreign Office; and if so, then, whether any and what consular officers were to be appointed to carry out the treaty. The hon. member also asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the treaty concluded between the Government of India and the King of Siam, as published in the newspapers, was authentic, and if so, whether any modifications could still be made in the treaty before its final ratification; and when a copy of the treaty would be laid before Parliament.

Lord G. Hamilton was understood to say that the treaty in question had been ratified, and it was impossible to introduce any modifications into it. If the hon. member would move for the production of the treaty, he would be most happy to lay it on the table.

RIOTS IN BOMBAY.

Mr. Durbar inquired of the noble lord the Under-Secretary for India on what day the papers relating to the recent riots in Bombay would be laid on the table.

Lord G Hamilton: I cannot exactly state the day upon which these papers will be laid upon the table of the House, but I can undertake that as soon as the correspondence is complete it shall be produced. The subject to which these papers relate is of great importance, and the papers themselves are of such a character as to render it impossible to produce them at a moment's notice. Considerable correspondence has and is passing between the Governments of India and Bombay and the India Office. When that correspondence is concluded the papers will be complete and will be laid upon the table of the House.

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THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
CAPITAL £1,000,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

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All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

Bombay, February, 1874.

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HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

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GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE AND LONDON BANKERS, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;

NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

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Do do 12 do do 5 "

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 17th October, 1873.

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HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND .... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

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An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of,

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THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,532 per annum.

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LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

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Established in London and Calcutta 1834.
Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 54

Subscribed Capital .... £ 500,000
Paid-up Capital .... £ 50,000
Invested Capital, accumulated assets ......Rs. 9,677,090

Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

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Frank Jefferson, Esq.	F. A. Owen, Esq.

AGENTS—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
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SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

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And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,992,449-12- 0

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1872 were... ... £967,709- 3- 5

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Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... " 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

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7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

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9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists,

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	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	
20	91 1 4	49 11 8	36 6 0	20
25	98 8 0	54 0 8	39 8 0	25
30	106 12 8	58 12 0	43 1 4	30
35	116 2 8	64 2 0	47 2 8	35
40	126 10 0	70 4 0	51 15 4	40
45	138 5 4	77 4 0	57 9 4	45
50	151 6 8	85 5 4	64 7 4	50
55	166 4 8	95 7 4	73 11 4	55
60	184 6 8	108 15 4	86 10 8	60

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	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	
20	29 12 8	25 15 4	[illegible]	[illegible]
25	32 6 8	28 5 4	25 12 0	[illegible]
30	35 7 4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
35	39 0 8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
40	43 4 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
45	48 6 8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
50	55 2 8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
55	64 8 8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
60	78 0 8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

INSURANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept every description of FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the following Offices at most favourable terms. Particulars can be ascertained on application:—

FIRE INSURANCE.
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
" Samarang Fire Insurance Company.
" Transatlantische Fire Insurance Company.
" Batavia Fire Insurance Company.

MARINE INSURANCE.
The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
" China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.
" La Neuchateloise, Swiss Transport Insurance Company.
" Rhein Westph. Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
" Samarang Sea Insurance Company.
" Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.

TRUSTEES.
SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.
CHAIRMAN.
BERNARD HALL, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
R. W. KELLEY, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER.
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed. Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favourable terms than hitherto.

Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.

Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This office offers considerable inducement to intending insurers. The careful selection of Lives secures large Bonuses, which the following figures show:—

New Business, First Quinquennium..................£ 713,385
Ditto Second ditto £1,412,466

Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £2,400,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1852........................£ 76,[illegible]
Do. 1862........................£300,000
Do. 1872........................£816,583

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, costs on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds......£ 1,502,976 11s.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE. With Profits.	Without Profits.	FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS. One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 15	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 15th Dec. 1873.

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